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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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5 AUGUST 1986

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ANGOLA

OVERVIEW OF RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Lisbon AFRICA HOJE in Portuguese No 12, May 86 pp 27-37

[Excerpts]

Country's Budget Viewed

In 1986 a large proportion of the government's income will be spent on stateowned companies because of the progressive diminution in their business which, together with the loss of \$600 million due to the drop in oil prices (an estimate based upon a price of \$18 a barrel, which has already fallen further) will create for Angola a deficit of 10 million Kwanzas.

These data are contained in the official government budget for 1986, recently analyzed by the People's Assembly presided over by Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Defining the 1986/1990 period as one in which the economic stabilization of the country will be pursued, the Second Congress of the MPLA will undoubtedly have great difficulty in seeing this goal achieved even minimally. One reason is the already often-mentioned drop in oil prices which will have a profound effect upon the foreign exchange of the Angolan treasury. In addition, another of the country's exports, diamonds, have also suffered a drop in price, from \$91.07 per carat to \$43.98. Against this dark picture the Angolan authorities have introduced new legislation governing cooperant workers and foreign residents, aimed at "rationalizing the utilization of foreign labor, and planning for its progressive diminution as a function of the training of national personnel and of the real needs of the labor force and the service industry."

The goal is to contain, in the short term, the enormous costs of foreign exchange.

The budget, with an overall value of 102.3 billion Kwanzas, represents an absolute increase over last year's of 13.4 billion Kz (14 percent). The budget foresaw a reduction of 2 percent in the defense budget as compared with 1985, but the provision of aid in the form of sophisticated armament from North America to the UNITA rebels will make a revision in the defense allocation necessary.

The Angolan trade balance, for its part, is positive by 11.7 billion Kz, which will help to finance socioeconomic development, whose budget will be increased by about 5.9 billion Kz.

As for the National Plan, it will be subject to a policy of severe austerity in spending, since the government intends to relaunch agricultural, meat, and industrial production as a source of compensation, and a reduction of imports. In 1986, the authorities forecast a gross production figure of 208.7 billion Kz. which represents an increase of about 18.7 percent over 1985.

These are good intentions, but there are many problems. The dependence on oil, and the normal abundance of profits has created among a certain urban class a life style that has become ingrained. On the other hand, the war has turned a great part of the rural population into an unproductive group, wandering from place to place with nothing to eat. It remains to be seen whether, by the end of the year, in the face of so many difficulties, the Angolan government is able to achieve some of its objectives en route to the desired economic stabilization.

#### Swedish Donation to the Fishing Industry

Since 1979, Sweden has channeled to Angola a total of 156 million kronen to explore fishing potential, teach fishing techniques, and train people. At this point, that nordic country has already repaired an exploration vessel, the Goa, and it is expected that soon they will complete the construction of three others, as well as a laboratory.

Sweden is also committed to a grass roots fishing project in Soyo, in Zaire Province, through the training of fishing cooperatives. The cooperatives have already received 50 canoe-type boats with motors, and this year will receive 20 more.

Also the Swedes are present at the Fishing Training Center in Cacuaco, to which they donated 105 million kronen last year. This year they will donate another 22 million for the completion of the second phase of the Center.

The greater part of the Swedish donations are given to the Planning Ministry which later directs them to projects of the various ministries.

#### Spanish Firm To Build University

The Spanish firm, Emex, in the near future is going to build a medical school in Luanda, under the terms of an agreement reached between Spain and the Rectory of the Agostinho Neto University.

The project is evaluated at \$7.5 million. In December 1984 Spain had already provided financing in the amount of \$3 million for construction of the building. The rest of the financing is yet to be studied by the Angola National Bank.

This construction was decided upon during the Angolan president's visit to Spain in September 1984.

## Mitsubishi Replaces Mobil

Japan's Mitsubishi Corporation decided to invest in Angolan oil, and bought Mobil's share (25 percent) in Block 3 of Angola's off-shore oilfields. According to Mitsubishi's president, Kiyoshi Hama, the purchase fits with the company's new strategy of security through diversification of oil sources. Mitsubishi has just formed the Angolan Japan Oil Company to operate in Angola along with five other Japanese companies, among them Mitsui Oil Exploration and Taiyo Oil. In Block 3, whose Palanca and Pacassa fields produce 42,000 barrels of oil daily, Elf Aquitaine and Agip (Italian) operate.

Mobil denied any political motive for giving up its share.

## Hotel Meridien Described

In its year of activity, the Meridien President Hotel, adjacent to the port of Luanda, seems to have made a good impression on its many guests, who paid for their stay in foreign currency.

Directed by the French company, Meridien, the Luanda hotel had about 66,500 guests last year, including famous people from abroad. It has 186 rooms, all of them air-conditioned and well appointed, as well as presidential suites. Meals are provided in two restaurants, the Kalandula and La Rotisserie, and there is also a bar, the Baia Azul. The hotel provides private transportation to the beach.

## Standard Electric Contribution

Since independence, 40,000 television sets have been manufactured in Angola by Standard Electric of Angola, an affiliate of Standard Electric Portugal, which has functioned in the Angolan capital since 1950.

The firm, which has five Portuguese residents among its 70 workers, imports components from its Portuguese factory.

Right now, though, television manufacture is paralyzed due to a decision taken by the Angolan ministry of industry.

Standard Electric is one of the few profitable companies in Angola, and its taxes contributed 19.4 million Kwanzas (\$1=30 Kz.) to the budget in the past 2 years. The suspension that has been decreed, according to the Luanda press, could have a negative effect on the profitability of the company which installed its Pentaconta 1000-A and 1000-C equipment within the public telephone network in large areas of Luanda, and also the international telephone switching center.

## Malaria in Cabinda

Malaria has again become a serious illness in Cabinda. According to statements made by the Health delegate of that Angolan province, Alfredo Kibinda, 14,108 cases of the illness were registered in 1985 among a population estimated at 105,000.

Other diseases have also been increasing; last year there were 2,127 cases of acute diarrhea, 1,174 of acute respiratory disorder, and 829 cases of measles (with 237 deaths).

The importation of medication is carried out principally through Angomedica, a government foreign trade company, but private importation has also been authorized for the S. Miguel pharmacy. Medication worth 1.6 million Kz, out of a total 7 million Kz, was purchased directly from the Socophar company in Ponta Negra (Congo).

With 21 doctors, the Cabinda provincial hospital functions poorly due to a high degree of absenteeism. Many of the technicians are Cuban.

Last year, 30 percent of the children under 1 year of age were vaccinated with BCG, 25 percent of the children between 2 and 9 were vaccinated against measles, and 30 percent of the pregnant women were given antitetanus vaccine.

Among the principal difficulties faced by the Health Department in Cabinda, Alfredo Kibinda cited the lack of fuel to power refrigerators for vaccines, the lack of bicycles for nursing personnel to use, and nutritional and social problems faced by local health personnel, as being the most serious.

#### Agricultural Crisis

The effects of the oil crisis will also be felt in agriculture, especially during the crop year of 1987-88, says a report by the Angolan Ministry of Agriculture.

The report calls for extreme care, as of right now, in the setting of priorities, and for a reduction in the importation of cereals and meat, with an increase in the exportation of coffee and wood. The ministry also wants to avoid at all costs any reduction in the production plan for corn, on which it has already spent \$4.5 million. The poultry industry continues to be seriously affected by the crisis in corn feed.

#### U.K. Official Visits

The British adjutant sub-secretary for African affairs was recently in Angola where he was received by the minister of foreign affairs, Alfonso Van Dunem. Among the matters discussed were bilateral relations between the two countries, as well as the situation in Southern Africa.

Relations between Angola and Great Britain have been improving. British Petroleum is involved in off-shore exploration there, and high-level delegations of both countries have made reciprocal visits.

#### Quibala Described

Quibala--250 km southeast of Luanda and is important as a transportation hub for Huambo and Sumbe (previously Novo Redondo), which in times past saw hundreds of light and heavy trucks pass through in all directions every day.

Now, Quibala is in ruins due to the war. Its infrastructure is destroyed. The wounds from the latest attacks are still visible. The bridge over the Catofe river has been destroyed. Quibala is isolated from the south.

There is a good regional hospital, with a good capacity for providing treatment. No doctor.

Quibala, a good and hospitable people suffering from the war. A land that urgently needs peace.

#### New Airport in Mbanza Congo

Mbanza Congo, the erstwhile prosperous capital of Reino do Congo, named by S, Salvador at the time of the Portuguese, no longer shines as in the old days. Its population talks about serius problems and shortages, aggravated by its isolation from the country's capital.

A Luso-Angolan company, Paviterra, though, is about to make a contribution that will allow the capital of Zaire province to emerge somewhat from its lethargy. How? By building a new airport with a runway that is 1,850 meters long and 60 meters wide, which will permit the landing of large aircraft, and not just the tiny Fokkers. Before long, airplanes will no longer cause dust to fly, and people and animals will no longer traverse the runway, which will be fenced off. Also, the runway will be lighted, allowing for nighttime activities. With an investment of 140 million Kz. (\$ 1=30 Kwanzas), and employing 97 Angolan workers and 8 cooperants, Paviterra has nevertheless encountered some problems, such as low productivity and lack of fuel, which have caused a temporary paralysis of the project.

End to Foreign Technical Assistants urged

[Reprinted from JORNAL DE ANGOLA; no date given]

"Foreign technical assistance has cost our country a great deal of money. In 1984 alone, the costs of foreign technicians was \$180 million, to which must be added the costs of buying equipment and machinery which, in many cases, has required foreign technicians to operate them. On the other hand, if training efforts for national personnel have been made, their results in terms of reducing our dependence upon cooperants from abroad have not yet been the best, at least in many sectors.

Under the current circumstances of reduced budgets resulting from the crisis in oil prices, it is urgent that we review the contracting of foreign technicians. To determine if these technicians are really necessary, if they provide the qualities needed, and hold accountable those who offer contracts before they have even created the minimum conditions necessary for work to be carried out."

12857/12951  
CSO: 3442/245

ANGOLA

#### NEW COFFEE-MARKETING ENTERPRISE BEGINS OPERATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Uije--An enterprise which will market coffee (UIJEMEX) was inaugurated recently in this province by the minister of state for the productive sector, Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem (Loy), a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party.

The inauguration of the UIJEMEX enterprise, which will engage in the marketing and direct export of what is produced by individual coffee growers, coincided with the first coffee-marketing campaign in the Commander Dangereux-Banza Quinguangwa political sector.

In launching the activities of the UIJEMEX officially, the minister of state for the productive sector examined and approved Invoice No 1, for 1,740 kilograms of coffee (at 30 kwanzas per kilogram), in the name of Manuel Felix.

Meanwhile, during the first coffee-marketing effort, the enterprise purchased about 200,050 tons of Mabuba coffee, initiating a process which is expected to be steady and dynamic from now on.

In a gesture of gratitude for this decisive step forward in the economic life of the RPA, the peasants in the Commander Dangereux political sector expressed their satisfaction with the party and the government, which selected this political sector for the first systematic coffee-marketing campaign.

The peasants in that sector also indicated their understanding of the difficult economic stage through which the country is passing, and they stressed their determination to contribute through even greater participation by their associations in order to minimize the decline in prices of crude oil on the international market.

The Commander Dangereux sector is making a great effort to implement the guidelines of the party concerning the broad mass movement in the rural area, and the results achieved thus far are without a doubt positive, along with the normal work the sector has done in the cultivation of such products as peanuts, cassava, bananas, sweet potatoes, beans and corn.

"We have a great deal of coffee on the plantations, and it must all be marketed, so that we can make our contribution to the resolution of the present situation of economic crisis caused by the drop in the prices of crude oil," a coffee grower told the members of the delegation most enthusiastically.

He added that the work being done by the peasants must not be concealed, so that they will feel encouraged to increase production and productivity.

The minister of state for the productive sector described this development as of the greatest socioeconomic importance to the life of the country, because it marks the culmination of a whole campaign which has been pursued in order to encourage the production of an important item, one of the main assets of the province of Uije and an important factor in the balance of payments of the RPA.

"Angolan coffee is a product which is processed here in the country and one from which all of us profit. Because of the great increase in the price on the international market, it may provide a possible way to offset the current decline in the price of oil, which has created great difficulties in terms of the country's balance of payments," Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem emphasized.

This member of the political bureau of the party stressed that the effort under way for some years now to provide a formal structure for dealing with coffee problems is now bearing fruit, thanks to the constant concern of the leaders of the party. Despite the difficulties of various sorts encountered, it can be said that coffee has always been the focus of their concern.

Minister Loy said that for a certain time it was not possible to resolve some of the basic problems in the development of coffee cultivation, since the party leadership has to date been allocating priority to the economic development of the country.

He termed coffee one of the most important products, such that it is necessary to create the mechanisms and conditions required to overcome the difficulties involved in the broad participation of the people's masses and to proceed to the subsequent channeling of the product to international markets.

"In this spirit," the minister of state went on to say, "an additional effort can now be seen to be developing in the province of Uije, and it is beginning to yield fruit." He gave assurance that the central leadership of the party and the government will continue to devote the necessary effort to supporting the work being developed, in order to provide real encouragement for the peasants' efforts to increase the coffee production areas.

He said the every avenue should be pursued to provide the province of Uije with the needed resources in order to make improvement in the quality of the work and the profits possible, to the benefit not only of the province but the whole of the country as well.

Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem confirmed that there is a great deal of coffee in Uije, contrary to various rumors which have been circulated. He gave

assurance that he, together with the other members of the delegation, will inform the pertinent structures of the real situation existing with regard to coffee in the province.

He indicated his intention to report on the ardent desire of the people to continue to produce, so that coffee can become even more important and so that this province can achieve outstanding rank within the context of the socioeconomic development of the country.

Lieutenant Colonel Loy further admitted that there are many difficulties on the sectorial level supervising coffee production, and that it has not been possible to find the resources necessary to resolve all of the problems.

He added that the party and government structures in the province must become more deeply involved, so as to cooperate in finding the means to overcome the difficulties mentioned.

5157

CSO:3442/249

BURUNDI

BRIEFS

MEDICAL PROTOCOL WITH PRC--Bujumbura, 10 July (ABP-PANA)--Burundi and China signed a protocol on medical cooperation in Bujumbura today. According to the protocol, the PRC will send Burundi a medical team of 12 specialists for 2 years and will provide the Burundi Ministry of Health with drugs and medical equipment. During the signing ceremony, Burundi Minister of External Relations and Cooperation Egide Nkuriyingoma stressed that the Burundi people and government are very grateful for China's efforts to strengthen cooperation with friendly countries. [Excerpts] [Dakar PANA in French 1515 GMT 10 Jul 86 EA] /12232

FRANC DEVALUED AGAINST IMF SDR--Following Presidential Decree No 100-42 of 9 July 1986, the Burundi Government has readjusted the value of the Burundi franc against the IMF's special drawing right [SDR] as has been in force since 1983. Since that time the SDR has been equal to 122.7 Burundi francs. The present decree fixes the average exchange rate against the SDR at 141 Burundi francs, effective midnight tonight, 10 July 1986. [Text] [Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 10 Jul 86 EA] /12232

CSO: 3400/263

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

MILITARY COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--On the national front, the president of the republic, head of state, and head of government [Andre Kolingba] granted an audience yesterday morning to Mr Francois (Pinot), chairman of the National Commission on National Defense and Armed Forces and an RPR member of the French National Assembly. Mr (Pinot), who was accompanied by the French ambassador to the CAR, his excellency Jean Jacques Mano, examined with General Andre Kolingba the military cooperation between France and the CAR. This cooperation is expected to undergo new developments in the reasonably near future. [Text] [Bangui Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 10 Jul 86 AB] /12232

CSO: 3400/262

CHAD

COTTON PRODUCTION CRISIS ANALYZED, 'STRONG MEASURES' NEEDED

AB131630 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Moundou, Chad, 13 July (AFP)--Chad's cotton, the country's main export on which more than 2 million people depend, is facing difficult times, forcing the government to take strong measures to prevent disaster.

The industry has been hit world over by production, the fall in the value of the dollar, and the bad management of the controlling company, Cotontchad, which was singled out for attack last month by President Hissein Habre, economists here say.

China, which raised its output from 3 million tonnes in 1981-82 to 10.2 million in 1984-85, suddenly threw large stock on to the world market, causing prices to fall almost 50 percent in little more than a year.

At the same time world production grew from 14 million to 19 million tonnes, and that for 1985-86 is generally considered to exceed demand by 1 million tonnes.

The last cotton harvest in Chad was around 130,000 tonnes, as against the previous crop of 156,000, and the selling price was high enough to cover the purchase price paid to the growers.

In spite of the subsequent collapse in world prices, and difficulties in selling crop, cotontchad thought fit to maintain the same purchase price, increasing its total debts to around 60 million dollars.

In an attempt to save the situation the authorities have decided to limit production to 100,000 tonnes, close gins and sack half Cotontchad's employees, around 1,500 people.

The government has also decided to lift export taxes, which will cut its fiscal revenue by about 30 percent.

The moves have been welcomed by Chad's donors, which have come up with a pledge to fund the 1987-88 season. Loans have been granted by the World Bank, the European Development Fund and French aid sources.

France's minister for foreign aid, Michel Aurillac, said on a recent visit to Chad that Paris supported the cotton industry in its former colony, but also wanted to see a greater diversity of crops.

France has funded extensions to the research station at Bebedjia near here so that it can carry out experiments on varieties of rice, groundnuts, maize and beans which can resist the vagaries of the local climate.

/12232  
CSO: 3400/262

GHANA

BRIEFS

ALIENS CONTROL TIMBER SECTOR--A survey conducted by GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] news has shown that in spite of PNDC Law 116 which prevents aliens from the retailing under the new investment code, the timber retail trade is solidly controlled by aliens. The survey also shows that these foreign nationals have adopted a new way of naturalizing by pretending to be married to Ghanaian women even though the law regarding naturalization has been suspended with the coming into force of new investment code. In an interview, the chairman of the Timber Market Retail Traders Association, Mr Ismail Ollenu, said these aliens pay no regard at all to the PNDC law. Mr Ollenu said unless steps are taken by the law enforcement agencies to ensure stricter compliance, there aliens will still dominate the retail sector of the economy. He said some of these aliens go to the extent of influencing the police and some soldiers in order to flout the law. Mr Ollenu appealed to the government to support the efforts of the association to eliminate all aliens from the retail sector of the economy. It is understood that the CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] of the timber market has made several appeals to the office of the political counselor without any result so far. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Jul 86 AB] /12232

CSO: 3400/263

GUINEA-BISSAU

CONSUL DEFENDS VIEIRA'S INTEGRITY

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 7 Jun 86 p 24

[Interview with Valentim Loureiro]

[Text] In light of the latest events in Guinea, we have requested a short interview with the honorary consul of that country in Oporto, Valentim Loureiro --who has under his care the children of Guinean President Nino Vieira, who are studying in Portugal.

[Question] What do you have to say about this series of deaths in Guinea-Bissau prisons?

[Answer] I do not have enough information to make any authoritative statements on this subject. However, I would like to believe that the Guinean authorities, and especially President Nino, are aware of what is happening and are bound, with certainty, to take measures to prevent their reputations from suffering as great defenders of human rights among African countries and the third world.

[Question] You agree, however, that such events are giving rise to a great deal of apprehension among the international community...

[Answer] When people die, there is always reason to be worried. And the way by which this news has been made known to us creates, naturally, some tensions. I believe, however, that these deaths are due, in fact, to sickness. I have no reason to doubt the official versions with regard to this matter. If other, less clear motives were at the base of such deaths, I would be greatly disillusioned. But, I repeat, I do not believe it.

[Question] How do you rate the future responsibilities of President Nino Vieira, a person whom you know well, in this situation?

[Answer] From what I know of President Nino, I can state that he is a true humanist. I have always seen him overcome the internal problems that have risen in Guinea-Bissau, forgive, assist his political adversaries, defend the human person above all. I cannot believe, therefore, that, for political reasons, he would deny those principles for which he has always fought.

[Question] Are you suggesting that the fault lies with the information that is coming out of Bissau?

[Answer] Well, I admit that the journalists who have passed on this information may not be sufficiently well informed of the problems. I do not say that they are purposely distorting the information. But they may not have looked far enough into it all...

[Question] Do you have a plausible explanation for the series of deaths in the prisons?

[Answer] We have to remember that Guinea-Bissau is struggling with problems and that there are great needs in many areas: nutrition, health, lack of medicines, etc. I ask myself how much this would help explain the case.

In fact, I do not believe that the Guinean authorities have contributed, actively and directly, to the death of the prisoners. But it is possible to suppose that, with so many difficulties, they cannot always lend people all the necessary aid, and that they get sick and even die. But people do not die for health reasons only in the prisons--they also die at home, in the hospitals...The health problem, as with others, is in truth very serious in my country.

[Question] How can the situation be resolved?

[Answer] If, by chance, there were some negligence or omission at the root of these deaths by disease, the president would certainly have already taken measures to prevent cases such as these, always lamentable, from being repeated.

[Question] And what do you have to say regarding the recent expulsion of the ANOP delegate in Bissau?

[Answer] I think that there must have been some misunderstanding, but I do not know the reasons well enough to judge. Naturally, as a person and as a consul, I have to believe that the measures taken by the Guinean authorities are in the country's best interest. In any case, I regret that a situation was created that has led to this extreme solution.

13026  
CSO: 3442/230

GUINEA-BISSAU

CORREIA TRIAL CALLED 'FARCE'; REPRESSION, PERSECUTION CHARGED

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 7 Jun 86 p 11

[Article by Jose Antonio Salvador]

[Text] The sentencing of Paulo Correia, ex-vice president of the Council of State of Guinea-Bissau, which began Thursday in the Guinean capital, constitutes "a judicial farce," say Western diplomatic sources accredited to Bissau.

Paulo Correia is accused by Guinean security forces of instigating an attempted coup d'etat against current president Nino Vieira. As a result of this accusation, some 70 Guinean Armed Forces officials have been arrested, 18 last weekend, besides an undetermined number of civilians.

The Guinean security forces have not yet revealed the number and identities of those detained, the only names released being that of Paulo Correia and those who made statements that the political police had broadcast on the official radio.

The police interrogations of the prisoners that were broadcast more than once were dedicated to the allegations of the security forces, who blame Paulo Correia for organizing the alleged aborted coup d'etat attempt.

The role of the security forces has been disputed not least of all for the fact that in principle the trial should have maintained judicial secrecy. The releasing of some of the prisoners' statements violates this principle. On the other hand, those detained have no guarantees of defense, either in the trial or in the sentencing.

More serious has been the series of deaths of political prisoners jailed in Bissau. At this time 5 deaths have been confirmed in Guinean jails, but independent sources state that 15 political prisoners have already died. It is difficult to determine with certainty the number of prisoners who were unable to resist the tortures and the extremely bad prison conditions, and the exact number of prisoners is unknown.

Meanwhile, 13 political prisoners have been transferred from cells to a wing in Bissau Central Hospital for treatment. One of the prisoners is in serious condition, and other deaths could occur within the next few days. The wing has been guarded by members of the Cuban security forces.

Government authorities have not opened up any investigation into the actions of the political police nor into the circumstances of the five prisoners' deaths. Officially Guinea-Bissau has only recognized the deaths of four prisoners, not having released the news of the funeral of Colonel Foreh Na Bitna. The political police has always attributed the death of the prisoners to sickness, but independent sources in Bissau point to torture and prison conditions as causes.

#### The "iangueiangue" Pretext

Since November, in several public speeches, Nino Vieira has announced that Paulo Correia would be put to death by firing squad, as Guinean law provides for, should the military tribunal make that decision.

This week the president of Guinea-Bissau convoked the members of the military tribunal--a theoretically independent body--to the Presidential Palace allegedly to reprimand them for releasing information about the commencement of the sentencing, which was divulged from the ANOP office.

The ANOP delegate, who does not personally know any of the members of this extraordinary body, has been expelled as a consequence of that news, for having refused to furnish Guinean authorities with the sources of information.

The political atmosphere in Bissau is one of silence and fear among Guineans, who avoid making any statements critical of the regime.

There is a wave of repression currently underway that involves police persecution of members of the so-called "iangueiangue" religious sect, whose expansion Nino Vieira also attributes to Paulo Correia. Under this pretext future followers of Paulo Correia are being arrested in Catio, Bafata, Gabu and Nhacra.

A daily feeling of insecurity and fear is prevalent in Bissau.

The arbitrary actions of the political police are constant, violating the minimal rights and guarantees of the citizens.

The case of Commerce Minister Mario Cabral is typical of these indiscriminate police actions, detained "for inquiries", he was later freed because, as Nino Vieira said, a "mistake" had been involved. The commerce minister has not yet returned to his ministry, keeping himself closed up in his house.

#### The "Cancan" Case

Nino Vieira has been successively arresting his friends: Paulo Correia, Aristides Menezes (who has been connected to a corruption case), members of his personal guard and ex-comrades-in-arms who with Nino toppled the regime of Luis Cabral.

One of the latest to be arrested is President Nino Vieira's press secretary, the journalist Cancan, who now is accused of involvement in the Paulo Correia case, of corruption in a fishing incident in Las Palmas, of "selling information to the enemy," and of concealing information on corruption in the investigation commission that was appointed to carry out the investigations and of which he was one of the most important members.

Cancan--once a driver for Ramalho Eanes before independence and who became, after 1975, counselor for then President Luis Cabral--distinguished himself last July by publicizing and divulging a message from the Guinean president that denied and violently attacked the Portuguese press that had released the news of the alleged preparation for a coup d'etat, led by Paulo Correia. Months later it was under this accusation that Nino Vieira's old friend was arrested.

Now, President Joao Bernardo "Nino" Vieira again claims that the Portuguese press has unleashed a "campaign of lies" against Guinea-Bissau. And in an attempt to deny the arbitrary actions, Nino Vieira affirms that no Western country would allow journalists to visit political prisoners, alluding to the films that an RTP team was authorized to make on the basketball court of the Bissau prison. In effect, a team led by Joaquim Furtado, in the recent prison game, was able to count among its members three political prisoners chosen by the Ministry of the Interior to face the cameras. Even so, the prisoners were prohibited from making any statements to the journalists.

13026  
CSO: 3442/230

KENYA

BRIEFS

OIL PIPELINE AGREEMENT WITH UGANDA--The multi-million-shilling oil pipeline from Mombasa to Nairobi will be extended to Uganda, it was agreed in Nairobi yesterday at the Kenya-Uganda ministerial meeting on energy. The Kenyan Government has completed feasibility studies to extend this side of the line from Nairobi to a point in western Kenya. Agreed minutes of this week's bilateral meeting were signed yesterday by the minister for energy and regional development, Mr K.N. Biwott, and his Ugandan counterpart, Dr L.A. Kayiira. The meeting, also attended by senior government officials from both sides, noted that the Mombasa-to-Nairobi white petroleum products pipeline had proved economically viable. The Ugandan delegation had expressed an interest in the possibility of extending the pipeline into Uganda. It was, therefore, recommended that Kampala carry out a feasibility study to determine the technical and economic viability of such an extension. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Jul 86 p 1 EA] /6662

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ETHIOPIA--Nairobi, 8 Jul--Kenya today pledged to complete tarmacking the road linking Kenya and Ethiopia when funds are available. Efforts are being made to improve the road communication linkage to enhance trade between the two countries. At a meeting to sign an agreement of trade pact between the two states in Nairobi were the minister for commerce and industry, Prof J. Ngeno, and the Ethiopian Ambassador to Kenya, Legesse Worlde-Mariam. The Kenyan minister said the agreement between the two governments is an added improvement in both political and trade relations which the two countries have enjoyed since independence. Such relations, he said, should be strengthened through trade. Kenya exports to Ethiopia tea, soda ash, medicine and oil lubricants, while Ethiopia offers Kenya vital aircraft engine service and wine. Ethiopia is said to have the biggest aircraft engine plant which services Kenya planes. [Excerpt] [Nairobi KNA in English 0950 GMT 8 Jul 86 EA] /6662

KNA TO COOPERATE WITH XINHUA--Nairobi, 4 Jul--Kenya and China have agreed to increase their news exchange network through their respective official news agencies as a step to avoid relying heavily on Western news agencies. The agreement, which strengthened the already existing good relations between KENYA NEWS AGENCY and Chinese official news agency known as XINHUA News Agency, was reached when top Kenya information officials exchanged views with the visiting Chinese deputy minister for information, Mr Guo Chaoren. Mr Chaoren disclosed that his news agency would like to use more news from KNA in the Chinese mass media to inform Chinese people of the development Kenya was making instead of using news from other news agencies which were sometimes distorted. [Excerpt] [Nairobi KNA in English 1435 GMT 4 Jul 86 EA]  
/6662

CSO: 3400/222

MOZAMBIQUE

NAVAL SCHOOL CELEBRATES FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Festivities yesterday in Maputo marked the first anniversary of the inauguration of the Mozambican Naval School, with a ceremony conducted by Major General Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Politburo of the Frelimo Party's Central Committee. During the ceremony, which was held on the premises of that professional training institution of the Merchant Marine, the Ministry of Transportation and Communication and the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) signed a technical assistance agreement for NAVIQUE valued at \$14 million. The documents involved were signed by Deputy Minister of Transportation and Communication Isaias Muhate and the NORAD representative in Mozambique, Arthur K. Sydnes.

Attending the ceremony commemorating the first anniversary of the Mozambican Naval School were Mario Machungo, a member of the Politburo of the Frelimo Party's Central Committee, the Minister of Transportation and Communication, Alcantara Santos, the director, cadets and employees of the professional training institute, in addition to various guests.

Speaking during the ceremony, Marcelino dos Santos said that the first anniversary of the Mozambican Naval School also marked a major contribution of the Merchant Marine to the national development effort, and he highlighted the Norwegian government's support and participation in various projects in the sector through technical assistance and in other ways.

The Party leader also paid tribute to the administration of the Transportation and Communication Ministry and to the school's employees for their work in furthering the Merchant Marine and making it an independent agency, to the pride of all the Mozambican people.

"We are interested in bringing natural resources within our reach, exploiting the sea's resources for the good of all the Mozambican people and all countries of the world," Marcelino dos Santos underlined. At the same time, he pointed to the important contribution of the Naval School to the Navy, by training officers to further the country's development through their knowledge of the sea.

In referring to the Kingdom of Norway's assistance to the Merchant Marine, Marcelino dos Santos termed it exemplary, saying: "This type of cooperation should exist between all countries of the world, to do away with underdevelopment and unequal distribution of wealth on our planet." He added that: "Co-operation with the Kingdom of Norway is particularly appreciated because it began during difficult times in the struggle of the Mozambican people."

During the ceremony inaugurating the school on 3 June of last year, President Samora Machel spoke of the support from various governments and states and international organizations cooperating with our country, saying that "solidarity in Mozambique is a word with real meaning."

Addressing the students in the school, Marcelino dos Santos said that they had to graduate from the school able to perform well the duties of the profession, thereby honoring the Mozambican people, since "our sailors are known for their courtesy, friendliness and pride in being Mozambican both within and outside the country."

He added: "You are ambassadors of the People's Republic of Mozambique to all the countries you visit, and therefore you must cultivate the friendship and solidarity which characterize sailors throughout the world."

During the ceremony, Marcelino dos Santos stressed that the Mozambican Naval School must train competent and efficient officers and highly qualified professionals to head this vital branch of our national economy. He recalled the major responsibility our country has in relation to landlocked countries, whose goods are marketed through Mozambican ports. This led the SADCC to set up the headquarters of the Transport Subcommittee of that regional organization for southern Africa in our country.

During the ceremony marking the end of the first year of the school, the director of this institute for the professional training of merchant seamen in our country, Paulo Monteiro, presented a progress report on the work accomplished since its inception, rating it positive.

Further presentations included a message from the students of the school expressing their appreciation to the Party and country's leaders for taking a great interest in their education and their determination to apply the scientific knowledge they acquired to further the country's Merchant Marine. The workers of the Merchant Marine also presented a message welcoming the new students who will swell the ranks of the sector, because seafaring was never within the reach of the Mozambican people before.

Before the solemn ceremony marking the anniversary of the Naval School, various cultural activities were presented by the Makwayela group of the TPU, the cultural group of workers, and students from the school itself, warmly applauded by those attending, who completely filled the pavilion where the ceremony was held.

MOZAMBIQUE

CCPM PRESIDENT DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TIES WITH PORTUGAL

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 8 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] "Concrete steps are being taken in order to remove difficulties in the economic relations between Portugal and Mozambique," Dr Paulo Sande, president of the board of directors of the Portugal-Mozambique Chamber of Commerce, told DOMINGO just before concluding the visit he made to our country 5 weeks ago at the head of a delegation from that association.

The visit, according to members of the delegation, which also included CCPM's vice-president, general secretary, and representative in the Mozambique People's Republic, was intended to find alternatives to the block in bilateral economic relations, due to cyclical and endemic political factors. According to Dr Sande, one more step was taken toward that goal.

According to the president of the Portugal-Mozambique Chamber of Commerce, there continues to be a political block in the relations between the two countries, resulting from the fact that steps taken towards solving the problems have not been concluded. "If there is a desire on one side to get ahead of the problem, then a question arises on the other," he stated, emphasizing the fact that "basically, the problems are old. There is no clear cooperation policy and it fluctuates a little according to circumstances."

Another factor, according to Dr Paulo Sande, is the constant changes of government in Portugal. Nevertheless, the president of the CCPM board of directors considered positive the action taken by the present Portuguese executive branch, headed by Dr Cavaco Silva, who has taken clear positions in regard to cooperation with our country.

"Positions related to political options are one thing, concrete actions are another. The Portugal-Mozambique Chamber of Commerce recognizes that this government has taken steps towards removing the difficulties," our interviewee stated, and added that "dialogue is now easier."

"If this government can have a relatively long duration and remain relatively stable, all signs indicate that it will be possible to solve many of the questions that have existed so far," Dr Sande added.

## Time To Surmount Problems

The Portugal-Mozambique Chamber of Commerce is an association whose goal is to improve economic relations between the People's Republic of Mozambique and Portugal, and was officially incorporated in the Portuguese capital in 1984.

"It originated from the concern of a group of 12 companies which now are part of the CCPM board of directors that it was now time to surmount the barriers that exist in relations between the two countries," the CCPM president explained.

According to Dr Paulo Sande, the majority of the big Portuguese companies are represented in the association, private ones still outnumbering public ones. Among them are the bank, insurance companies, shipyards, the media, and other public, private, and service enterprises. According to our interviewee, the Chamber started with 40 or 50 companies and continues to grow, its present total membership being about 200, including Mozambican companies.

From the Chamber's point of view, the Mozambican component is essential. It was clearly stated from the beginning in all areas and in the spirit of the executive committee that the work of the Mozambican companies is fundamental. According to our source, more than 20 Mozambican companies have already joined CCPM and are awaiting formal processing. It is to be noted that the vice-presidency is presently held by the Mozambican company SOCIMO in Lisbon.

It took nearly 2 years from its creation for CCPM to make its action felt in economic relations between the two countries. Nevertheless, according to the president of the board of directors, that was the time when essentially organizing steps were taken, such as, for example, securing the support of the Portuguese government and the membership of Mozambican companies with decision power.

"We have by now created the means so that our actions can find an echo, so that we can be heard in political situations in Portugal," Dr. Sande stated, and added that CCPM can already provide answers to questions regarding Mozambique, such as, for example, relations with public agencies and offices in Mozambique, as well as legal, commercial, and other aspects.

One of the things that CCPM has accomplished is the first businessmen's meeting last November, set up to make an exhaustive survey of our relations and the perspective for economic development between the People's Republic of Mozambique and Portugal. According to Dr. Paulo Sande, the conclusions from the meeting were delivered to the president, to the Portuguese prime minister, and to other members of the Portuguese government; to the Institute of Foreign Trade, to the embassy of the People's Republic of Mozambique in Lisbon and, recently, to authorities in Mozambique. Following initiatives publicly announced after a recent visit to our country, the second "Businessmen's Meeting" is planned for 14 and 16 July in Maputo. There will be two main themes: implications for relations between the People's Republic of Mozambique and Portugal resulting from the Lome III Convention and the Common Market, respectively; other forms of direct foreign investment in the

People's Republic of Mozambique; the deepening of bilateral interest areas in commerce and services (products, trade balance, compensation, and others); and the optimization, through alternative analysis, of the training of Mozambican cadres.

Other initiatives include the creation of a commission to coordinate the functioning of Portuguese entrepreneurs in the People's Republic of Mozambique; the agreement obtained on working forms for continuing contacts leading to technical professional training; and the selection of a staff to support the CCPM representative in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

According to the CCPM delegation, the results obtained during this visit largely surpassed the planned objectives. In other words, what we accomplished will have a very strong influence on what we will do in the future. Dr Paulo Sande says that CCPM will work on other means for strengthening the Mozambican component in CCPM, as well as on the development of an information system about Mozambique in Portugal, with support from Mozambican technicians who travel there for business and from the Mozambican embassy.

Furthermore, the announced participation of CCPM in the next FACIM and the motivating effect this might have on Portuguese companies are especially looked forward to.

CCPM will also continue to develop other activities normal for an association of its kind, such as lunches and dinners for exchange of information on relations between the two countries. In addition, it is thought that eventually a Chamber delegation could be opened in northern Portugal, where many companies of that country are concentrated. In the long run, everything will depend on the success of current acts, Dr. Sande said, emphasizing that CCPM defends the principle that everything that is done must be done well.

"The development of economic relations with Mozambique is essential for Portugal," our interviewee stated further, emphasizing that it is significant that his country has the greatest number of companies operating in Mozambique, for, he said, "we bet on this place."

The CCPM delegation said that it had had a very favorable reception by Mozambican authorities. Among important contacts made in Maputo were these with the Ministry of Commerce and of Industry and Energy, the governor of the bank of Mozambique, the president of the executive council of the city of Maputo, and the secretaries of state for technical and professional instruction, for light and food industries, and for agricultural hydraulics.

The president of the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce emphasized, on the other hand, that the latter office is willing to support BBPM. Speaking at a cocktail party offered by CCPM to Mozambican entrepreneurs and departments, Americo Magaia announced the coming signing of a cooperation agreement between the two chambers which will be a basis for their future relations. The Mozambique Chamber of Commerce already has agreements of this kind signed with more than 15 similar organizations in various countries (including the Portugal Institute for Foreign Trade), and its president therefore guarantees that there is no intention to give privileges to the Portugal-Mozambique Chamber of Commerce.

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CSO: 3442/246

MOZAMBIQUE

ANC YOUTH DELEGATION ENDS WEEK-LONG VISIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] A delegation representing the National Committee of the ANC Youth Section ended a 7-day friendship and solidarity visit to our country yesterday morning. The delegation came to Mozambique at the invitation of the Mozambique Youth Organization to participate in the celebrations of the International Year of Peace and the 10th anniversary of the Soweto student uprisings.

The purpose of this visit by the delegation representing the Youth Section of the ANC, which was headed by Ace Mekgwe, a member of that organization, and included two other members, was to have an exchange of experiences with the representatives of the Mozambique Youth Organization on various levels, within the framework of the relations of solidarity which link the brotherly peoples of Mozambique and South Africa.

Speaking on behalf of the delegation just moments before leaving Maputo, Ace Mekgwe told journalists: "During our stay in Mozambique, both in the meetings we had with officials of the FRELIMO Party and in our contacts with the Mozambique Youth Organization, we sensed the friendship and solidarity the people of Mozambique feel for our people, who are struggling against Apartheid."

Ace Mekgwe further added that during the tour the members of the delegation made, involving various sectors of activity, they were vividly impressed by the dedication of the entire Mozambican people to the struggle against underdevelopment and the establishment of peace in the region.

On this occasion, Ace Mekgwe expressed the view that the visit paid to exchange experience with Mozambican youth was quite useful, because the two youth organizations agreed during their talks that demonstrations of friendship should not be limited to commemorative occasions alone. There should also be permanent contact between the OJM and the Youth ANC Section.

Ace Mekgwe said that the welcome given his delegation from the day of its arrival bore witness to the fact that the triumph of the South African people in their struggle against Apartheid represents the triumph of all the countries in southern Africa.

During their stay in our country, the members of the delegation representing the National Committee of the Youth Section of the ANC paid a series of visits to various places of political, historic and cultural interest, including the Museum of the Revolution, the SOMOPAL factory in the Matola zone, which was attacked by the South African Air Force during one of its aggressive incursions into our country, and the Museum of Natural History, among other sites.

5157

CSO:3442/247

MOZAMBIQUE

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF BEIRA STRESSED BY GOVERNOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] "It is no accident that the city of Beira is regarded as the center of economic and social activity in the country. In fact, it has an enormous potential for the development of the country, including the Beira Corridor project, which enjoys an excellent geographic position for serving southern Africa, in particular Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi, while also offering a viable route to Botswana and Zaire."

This statement was made by Francisco Masquil, first provincial secretary of the FRELIMO Party and governor of Sofala, when he spoke to the deputies in the city assembly and the members of the city committee, executive council and socioprofessional and mass democratic organizations last Wednesday.

The meeting at which he spoke, which lasted almost half a day, was held in the Beira city auditorium. It provided this new leader with an opportunity to hear and learn about and identify the main activities under way, while at the same time becoming personally involved in the major tasks being carried out in the city of Beira.

During his address, Francisco Masquil discussed the importance which must be assigned to the development of industrial construction, as well as the estimate of population density, which is calculated to be about 300,000 persons.

"For this reason we cannot set aside these people, because they are men doing work in the various production fronts," Masquil said. He added that where the armed bandits are concerned, this city has a major responsibility to eliminate them.

Prior to the meeting, the governor of Sofala made the following entry in the guest book he was invited to sign: "To the beloved city of Beira and the beloved population of this city, the second largest in the RPM--much happiness and peace. This peace will come from us all; this happiness will come from our dedicated work, guided by the FRELIMO Party."

Fifteen minutes later, Manuel Cambezo, president of the Executive Council of the City of Beira, began the reading of the report on the general situation in

the city of Beira, which included a descripyion of the main activities carried out by the party and the state.

The report also emphasized the successes achieved by the defense and security forces, as well as the population in general, in combating armed banditry, and it also discussed the shortages of clothing and food.

In one of the documents presented in the course of the work session, it was noted that the responsibilities of the city of Beira include guaranteeing economic development in the various activities pursued there, above all the giant railroad network.

The report further noted that the importance of the city is due to the services it renders not only to the provinces in the center of the country, but to the interior regions as well.

The document further added that at the present time, the Beira City Committee has, in all of the productive and social sectors, 603 cells, 157 of them in enterprises, factories and departments, as well as a circle committee in the CFM-Center enterprise.

#### Economic Sector

In connection with plans in the economic sphere, the document said that in order to make improved agriculture possible, a number of projects have been drafted in the city. Outstanding among them is that for soil drainage, which includes the construction, repair and cleaning of drains and ditches (about 7 kilometers done) and the subdivision, in a first phase, of 2,000 hectares (of which 122 hectares has been completed), with the work being done by the peasants of Macurungo.

As the report emphasized, this project will take 4 years. It was launched last year and will last until 1989. It is being financed by the MONAP-1 and also by our country. It further includes a subproject calling for technical farm aid for the Experimental Rice Station, aid in providing water equipment to the farmers and the purchase of farm equipment.

Another project of which we were informed is that in support of women in the green zones, health, education, agriculture and the OMM. This is a joint project involving four districts selected for the purpose of assisting women to increase farm production. This project, which will last 3 years, is being financed by the UNICEF, with a contribution of 7,000 contos in foreign exchange, and by the government of Sofala, to the extent of 18,000 contos.

Moreover, in order to learn about all the activities being carried out in the city of Beira, the governor of Sofala began on Wednesday paying working visits in various sectors of activity.

Day before yesterday morning, Francisco Masquil paid visits to the command posts of the military garrison, the people's militia and the People's Police of Mozambique, among other military units. He also visited the district of Ndunga. His schedule of visits will continue until the 21st of the month.

The governor of Sofala plans to visit the green zones, the Savene House of Agriculture and the railroad-port complex, as well as other centers of importance in the city of Beira.

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CSO:3442/247

MOZAMBIQUE

CHIMOIO AGRARIAN INSTITUTE TO IMPROVE TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] The Chimoio Agrarian Institute (IAC), the only secondary school for this sector in the country, is now gradually introducing a new teaching methodology, with a view to raising the level of education provided to the students enrolled there. Begun about 2 years ago, this methodology takes the form of increasingly stricter requirements for students enrolling for the first time. At the start of the school year, they are given pre-evaluation tests as a way of determining the level and depth of knowledge they bring from primary school. However, according to what the administrative office told our reporter, the pre-evaluation tests have not yet been used to eliminate applicants whose knowledge has proven to be poor. This practice was introduced because of poor results obtained in previous years. In truth, a large part of the students who have enrolled in this school in recent years have proven to be poorly educated. According to the school's administration, this lack of education has been seen throughout the 3 years of training at the institute, and consequently also after they leave the school. The question of the level of teaching, which requires consistency and discipline in transmitting knowledge, is currently a concern not only of teachers and students, but of society as a whole. This is true because once an individual leaves school, he serves society in the various sectors of activity, and here is precisely where the strength or weakness of his education is felt.

Open since 1977, the Chimoio Agrarian Institute, then known as the Agrarian Middle Institute, is a school to train middle-level technicians in the agrarian sector. According to what our reporter learned, during the first few years it was open the middle-level institute trained only general technicians in this field, without offering any specialization.

This explains why the initial graduates of the institute in 1979 were only called middle-level agricultural technicians, since their training had not included any one speciality, but consisted rather of a broad program that covered the entire field of agriculture.

According to the school administration, the first 36 middle-level technicians were graduated at that time. This was 2 years after gaining national independence.

The Chimoio Agrarian Institute resulted from the reorganization of the former School of Agricultural Regents of Chimoio, which was then Vila Pery.

#### Ten Years Later

Now nearly 10 years after the Chimoio Agrarian Institute was founded, the situation has improved considerably, from both an organizational and a teaching standpoint, and from the standpoint of the number of graduates and the local and foreign instructors who taught there 10 years ago.

However, the institute still has many problems, and is particularly concerned with raising the teaching standards, which also implies raising the level of training of the teaching staff itself.

As several of the Mozambican instructors who teach there have said, the institute's major problem is related to the quality of the teaching materials such as books, and especially reference books, which are so essential for a pre-university level student.

One positive result of efforts to raise the standard of teaching in our country is the fact that today the Chimoio Agrarian Institute has agronomists and forestry engineers on its teaching staff. Besides two engineers, the institute also has a number of instructors who are graduates of the school itself.

Both the young engineers who attended Eduardo Mondlane University and the various middle-level technicians teaching there all attended the Chimoio Agrarian Institute.

According to information received locally by our reporter, and despite problems still remaining at various levels of education in our country, the Chimoio Agrarian Institute is making firm progress at least with regard to its teaching staff.

As proof of this, it would suffice to point out that about 10 years ago, the institute's teaching staff was almost entirely made up of foreign instructors. Today the picture is altogether different.

For the current school year, the Chimoio Agrarian Institute has 342 students, all of them boarding, and a teaching staff of 27 instructors, of which only 5 are foreign.

#### Specialization

As we said at the outset, the Chimoio Agrarian Institute trained only nonspecialized middle-level agricultural technicians in the beginning. Specializations were introduced in 1979 and included agriculture, forestry, livestock raising and mechanization.

Now all students enrolling in the school are channeled into one of the specialties. The educational program is for 3 years, at the end of which the recent graduates are sent into the various sectors of the economy, in accordance with the country's overall needs.

Some new graduates have an opportunity to continue their education at a higher level, such as the young engineers who are teaching there today and who received their middle-level training at the institute. Many other agronomic and forestry engineers were also initially trained at the institute and are now working in other sectors of the country.

This point has been made to show that certain statements to the effect that students who are channeled into a specialty never have an opportunity to attend university are unfounded.

The great majority of the students who attend the Chimoio Agrarian Institute come out of basic agrarian schools in various parts of the country. They enter the institute at ninth-grade level. Many of them also later undergo intensive training in a particular discipline to join the teaching staff of the Institute itself.

#### Agricultural Production

The Chimoio Agrarian Institute also has an independent production unit called the IAC Agrarian Enterprise. This enterprise involved in farming, livestock-raising and forestry operates as a teaching supplement to the theoretical classroom work.

It is a financially independent enterprise and it operates out of the former School of Agricultural Regents (ERA), with its own technical and administrative staff.

It, however, also supports the Agrarian Institute, either as a teaching aid or as a source of supply of some products for the students boarded there.

The agrarian enterprise currently has 500 hectares of land under cultivation producing a variety of crops ranging from maize and potatoes to beans and other vegetables.

However, because of many problems related to the farm equipment, the enterprise has not yet been able to cover its operating expenses, and thus has been operating in the red.

When we visited the enterprise, its farm machinery, including support vehicles, was for the most part inoperable. The problems range from a shortage of lubricating oil to shortages of spare parts and fuel.

This is a problem which requires an urgent solution, if the already insufficient supply of food to IAC students is not to worsen.

Despite the fact that the enterprise is not yet economically profitable, it does not alleviate the problems of feeding 342 students, instructors and workers in the enterprise.

In addition to agriculture, the enterprise is also engaged in forestry. It cuts and processes timber, which is later marketed as boards and also in the form of finished products, such as crates for packing vegetables.

With a sawmill and its own carpentry workshops, the enterprise helps alleviate the problem of furniture for the school.

The livestock-raising activities are encountering the greatest problems. In the specific case of hog raising, there are serious difficulties related to the facilities and feeding the animals.

There are currently 116 head of cattle, and the problems in this sector are related to the age of the herd, which urgently needs to be renewed. Given the advanced age of the animals, there is also a problem of infertility with some cows.

The enterprise's only profitable activity is poultry raising. This branch has 2,500 laying hens, which produce enough to supply the IAC and other sectors related to education, such as households and boarders in the city of Chimoio.

The enterprise also has 327 ducks and 54 rabbits, all raised for the use of the school.

As an additional activity, the IAC enterprise also is involved in apiculture and last year it produced 150 liters of honey.

Another extracurricular activity is making bricks to build improved housing for the employees of the agrarian enterprise. Last year, the enterprise produced 1,600 bricks.

9805

CSO: 3442/244

MOZAMBIQUE

LICHINGA ENTERPRISE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FARM PROBLEMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jun 86 p 3

[Report of interview with Dinis Pio, head of Lichinga Agricultural Enterprise, in Lichinga; date not given]

[Text] The Lichinga Agricultural Enterprise in Niassa has in the course of the last two farm seasons experienced the greatest crisis ever, which has already led to the dismissal of 310 workers. This enterprise is a part of the 400,000 hectare project which covers the provinces of Niassa and Cabo Delgado. According to the director of the unit, no effective solution to the problem of slowing the rapid decline can be foreseen in the short run.

In an interview with the correspondent of this newspaper in Lichinga, the director of the enterprise, Dinis Pio, stated categorically that the 1985-86 harvest season was the worst experienced to date by his enterprise.

Expressing great concern about the results expected for this year, he said, for example, that of the 600 hectares initially established as the goal for corn cultivation, only 153 were in fact cultivated, 50 of them by mechanical means and the balance by manual labor.

In connection with soy and other beans, crops which according to the plan were to be allocated 100 hectares each, only 27 and 22 hectares, respectively, were planted, also manually.

This official said that despite the effort made by the workers at his enterprise, an encouraging yield cannot be expected since all of the crops were planted without any of the chemical products which might promote their growth.

In fact, lacking the fuel and lubricating oils needed for the machinery, as well as fertilizers and weed killers, the Lichinga Agricultural Enterprise, which is a part of the 400,000 Hectare Project in Niassa, surrendered the areas allocated to corn and beans in some of its blocks to the sturdy grass which now covers it, destroying any hope for the farm season.

It is in view of this situation that the leadership of the enterprise is thinking, as an alternative, of introducing draft animals to cultivate its

farming areas, possibly beginning next season. This would encourage the efforts and self-sacrifice of the workers, who are struggling to achieve the economic development of the country.

To this end, five teams of animals are currently being trained, while plans call for the training of 20 teams, in all, by a brigade specifically established there for the purpose.

Because of these same problems, the enterprise produced only 437 tons of corn on an area of 349 hectares out of the 800 initially planned during the 1984-85 farm season.

With regard to beans, Dinis Pio said that only 4 tons were raised on 7 hectares, while 70 tons of garden crops were produced on 10 hectares and were later sold to the people of Lichinga.

In the livestock-breeding sector, the Lichinga Enterprise has already sold 20 head of cattle and 208 hogs for reproduction to the population in this area.

For the same purpose, 221 rabbits and 46 pairs of ducks have also been sold to the people in the city and district of Lichinga.

Dinis Pio, who voiced his concern about the shortage of feed for the animals, particularly the raw materials for producing animal feed, said that his enterprise currently has 643 head of cattle, 910 head of swine and about 900 rabbits.

The director explained that previously, the enterprise did not need the aid of third parties to produce feed for its animals, but as of the time when yields in the production of corn, soy beans and sunflower seeds dropped off, the support of others began to be an urgent and constant necessity.

On the subject of support of the people in neighboring settlements, Dinis Pio said that two basic technicians from his enterprise are providing technical aid to the cooperative, private and family sectors in the district and city of Lichinga, in particular in the realm of crop production and the raising of small and large animals.

He further explained that because of the problems related to the shortage of production factors, the enterprise has reduced its cultivated areas during for the farm year, with the result that 310 workers have been dismissed. However, the enterprise has provided them with the support needed for subsistence.

In this connection, these workers received land from the enterprise to establish their family plots, as well as seeds and production tools such as axes, machetes and hoes.

5157

CSO:3442/247

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

EX-POLICEMAN SENTENCED--The People's Court of the City of Maputo yesterday convicted citizen Valentim Estevao Nhacale, a former member of the People's Police Force of Mozambique, to 4 years of prison and 15 lashes for illegal possession of a firearm and ammunition. At the same time, the court acquitted co-defendant Carlos Mavulule, a member of the PPM, for lack of evidence to substantiate his guilt. According to the 10th District of the People's Court of the City of Maputo, the defendant Valentim Estevao Nhacale was found to be in illegal possession of a firearm which, pursuant to his statements when he was arrested, he intended to sell to a citizen of South Africa for 500 rands at the Namaacha border. The court further found that Valentim Estevao Nhacale, arrested by the SNASP at the Namaacha border as he was proceeding with the illegal sale of the arm in question, accused his friend Carlos Mavulule, a PPM agent, of having given him the weapon. Because of the insufficient evidence proving his guilt, the People's Court of the City of Maputo acquitted co-defendant Carlos Mavulule, and convicted Valentim Estevao Nhacale to 2 years of prison and 24 months of a 50,000 meticals daily fine, to be converted into an equal number of months in prison. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jun 86 p 8]  
9805

ALGERIAN DONATION FOR CHILDREN--The Algerian Embassy in our country donated 1,000 kg of enriched powdered milk to the Pediatric Services of Maputo Central Hospital. The Algerian ambassador to our country, Berekci Amele, presented the gift yesterday in Maputo at a ceremony held in the hospital. The director of Pediatric Services at Maputo Central Hospital, Maria Helena Ferreira, received the donation toward improving the nutrition of children who are patients there. Speaking during the ceremony, the Algerian ambassador expressed his pleasure at making this donation which, as he said, testifies to the close relations of friendship and solidarity uniting the people of the two countries. Berekci Amele highlighted the fact that the donation is being presented during the week devoted to peace and the environment, both essential conditions for the future happiness and healthy development of children. The director of HCM's Pediatric Services in turn thanked the Algerian people for their gesture of solidarity and said that it was very important for children's diets and that it could be used for emergency programs. The Algerian ambassador promised further support for children in the pediatrics ward of Central Hospital, saying: "The next time I will bring educational materials and toys for the children." Attending the ceremony to present the donation were National Director of Social Action Joana Mangueria, Nicaraguan Ambassador to Mozambique Nore Mecfield, and workers from the Pediatrics Service of Maputo Central Hospital. The photograph shows the Algerian Ambassador Berekci Amele presenting the gift. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jun 86 p 2] 9805

COMMAND POST GRADUATIONS--Saturday Deputy Defense Minister and General Chief of Staff Commander-General Sebastiao Marcos Mabote handed out commissions to officers in the Armed Forces of Mazambique/FPLM who had completed their training at the Maputo Military Command Post. The badges awarded yesterday to the new officers in our Army were for captain, lieutenant, second lieutenant and officer candidate. Speaking at the ceremony, Commander-General Sebastiao Mabote said that the event was of special importance to the Mozambican Armed Forces, because it reflects the bravery and fighting spirit of our army. "Your work should therefore further this conquest, which is a conquest of all the people," Sebastiao Mabote said. The General Chief of Staff of the FAM/FPLM went on to say that the promotion to officer should serve as an incentive to continue the traditional ties of our Army with the people and its activities in defense of Mozambican society and revolutionary conquests. Another point made by the deputy defense minister in his speech was the fact that the graduates included soldiers who fought in hand-to-hand combat to free our country of foreign occupation and gain national independence. The ceremony which took place at the Military Command Post was also attended by Urban District No 1 Administrator Alberto Chicuaba and the commander of that military unit, Colonel Lagos Lidimo, in addition to other officers in the Mozambican/FPLM Armed Forces. Various military exhibitions, including marching displays, preceded the ceremony to award the commissions. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jun 86 p 1] 9805

BRITISH COOPERATIVE WORKERS--A group of cooperative workers serving with a solidarity organization, MAGIC, harvested more than 2,500 kilograms of oranges last Saturday in a campaign sponsored jointly with the Maputo Citrus Fruits State Enterprise. The international workers, who are British and whose services were obtained through the Mozambique Information Office and the International Voluntary Service, did this work in one of the blocks belonging to that enterprise in the Umbeluzi zone. At the end of the harvest, they were given an opportunity to visit the sector where fruit is packed for export and to attend the children's festival organized by the nursery at the enterprise. During the harvesting work, one of the MAGIC officials commented: "We read the appeal from the Citrus Fruit Enterprise in the newspaper NOTICIAS and we decided to offer our services as a contribution to safeguarding the fruit harvest. We are also encouraged to learn that, thanks to the steps taken by the enterprise, the fruit which is not suitable for export is being sold to the people at reasonable prices." According to this same official, the harvest campaign achieved the goals established and was not only useful and productive, but also educational for the participants. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jun 86 p 2] 5157

CSO:3442/247

NIGER

RESTRUCTURING OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR URGED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 10 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "Restructuring Our Industries"]

[Text] Two realities dominate our economic life and even the totality of our national activities. The first of these realities is the predominance of the rural sector; the second is our unremitting search for food self-sufficiency. Therefore, our economic activities should favor the development of agriculture and should be placed at the service of the rural sector. An analysis of our country's 25 years of industrialization brings out the fact that in spite of our reaffirmed determination, our industry has not attained these objectives. The draft Constitution, which takes these factors into consideration, establishes as premises that industry should have its sights set on the structural transformation of the rural sector. To do this, before creating agricultural activities we must establish the industries which will supply the required production materials to the agricultural and livestock-raising sectors; and after that we must create the industries which will utilize rural production, particularly to meet the needs of domestic consumption. On the one hand, these industries should employ our abundant manpower and, on the other hand, should make use of the raw materials originating out of agricultural and animal production. In this way we will reverse the tendency of light industry to be parasitic on the rural sector and, therefore, from now on we will place it in the service of food self-sufficiency and the development of the rural sector. Thus the trend toward the creation of luxury goods which gives rise to an artificial standard of living will be restricted. We will also put an end to the natural propensity to create products that are more expensive than those we import.

What is more, the setting up of a basic industry is considered necessary because no country can develop harmoniously if the existence and effectiveness of its production apparatus is systematically dependent upon foreign countries. Therefore, we must put in place an industrial structure; in this regard, the richness of our soil is a major advantage. That will induce us to attempt to master the most advanced technologies by developing our scientific research and speeding up the training of our top-level cadres.

In this action to renovate our industrial fabric, we will also seek the gradual adaptation of our craft industries to the needs of the economy. In this

sector, the draft Constitution proposes an improvement in the products of the various craft groups and exploration of new ways to mobilize all our national talents. Moreover, this sector has the advantage of requiring very small start-up technical and financial investments. In any event, the liberalism which at present we are putting into practice by disengaging the state from the direct management of industrial units does not mean it has lost interest in the future of our industries. The state continues to be an active agent in industrial development because it is the state which has to assure the setting up of the structures, the definition of the policy orientations, and the establishment of the operational mechanism. It will also have to develop an appropriate legal framework. In this regard, we must recognize the fact that our Investment Code has been unable to serve the planning needs of the districts and regions. Rather it has served the enterprises which encountered problems as soon as there was a reversion to the common law system. Thus we have violated the spirit and the letter of the Code; a serious reexamination is required principally to encourage the enterprises which are investing in accordance with our plans to specify the costs of training and employment and to permit the state to finance the priority sectors. Similarly, our customs and fiscal systems should be reformed to better protect national industries. However, most certainly the current wind of liberalization will not have a beneficial effect unless credit facilities and an adequate training system encourage the emergence of Nigerien industrialists who are willing to submit to the requirements of modern management and of the world economic situation.

In this sector as in any other, the state is unable to do everything by itself and at all times. Although it must naturally do its part in our industrialization process and in its restructuring, it is, however, evident that the role of the Nigerien economic operators is equally large and that they have to prepare themselves to enter into the economic flow of the contemporary world. The time of improvisation and near-enough-is-good-enough, and of trial and error is now over. Our industries will be adapted to our realities or they will not be. The draft national Constitution establishes the conditions of this adaptation. It is now up to the economic operators and consumers, that is, all Nigeriens, to say whether the course of action indicated is really the one which will open for us the industrial possibilities our development requires.

8143/12951  
CSO: 3419/282

NIGER

PRIORITY OF RURAL SECTOR REAFFIRMED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 4 Jun 86 pp 1,3

[Editorial: "Renewal of the Rural Sector"]

[Text] The rural sector employs 90 percent of the Nigerien population and more than 75 percent of the active population. From independence up to the present, on average it has produced more than 50 percent of the GDP.

These figures alone would be enough to justify our having made the rural sector our priority of priorities for the past 10 years, in our actions and in our development programs. But there is more. We must in fact accept that in spite of the precariousness of our agriculture and its low productivity, which a priori could have prohibited our making it the basis of internal and controlled development, the absence of any other sector capable of energizing our development has forced us to make it the foundation of our economy. Industry is still nonexistent or embryonic in our country, and its development is running up against external factors that are not always controllable. Therefore, it is the rural sector which embodies our country's basic development potential, and it is this potential which should serve as our point of departure to assure our growth. Consequently, we understand the privileged place accorded to the problems of the rural sector in the draft of the national Constitution; and therefore, each of us can perceive the merit of collective thought on this problem.

In the first place, the draft Constitution took into consideration the multiple handicaps confronting our country in agricultural matters and stipulates that it is advisable to take action to ease the situation over the short and mid-terms. What is basically involved here is an effort to effect substantial growth in agricultural-livestock products by diversifying them. It is also a question of improving the conditions of production by fighting the desert's advance; by soil conservation and restoration; the formulation of forestry, land, and energy policies; the harnessing of water; and the management of rural systems. Finally, what is involved is the development of hydroagricultural facilities wherever possible, the adoption of a rural code, and the expansion and maintenance of second-season crops as a permanent system of production. Naturally, to this must be added the application of incentive prices to remunerate the commendable efforts of our peasants and to encourage expansion and improvement of crops. Only this kind of strategy will be able with

certainty to produce food self-sufficiency which is one of the objectives of the Development Company.

As for the raising of livestock, which constitutes the second segment of our rural activities, we recall that a seminar held under the auspices of the National Development Council concentrated on the problems of this sector, and the pertinent conclusions resulting from these debates are serving as reference points for our policy in this area. Consequently, the draft Constitution has taken these conclusions into consideration and recommends in particular the development of our animal resources through economic exploitation of livestock and improvement of animal health; the rational management of the pasturages and watering points; encouragement of intensive livestock raising; protection of land animals; and promotion of zootechnical and veterinary research. The era of haphazard livestock raising is over; circumstances and reason induce us to modernize our livestock raising techniques to improve our livestock and protect our rural spaces.

But whether we are talking about livestock raising or agriculture, the essential element continues to be the harnessing of water. After analyzing the water and environmental policy to be put in place, the draft Constitution proposes implementation of a rational policy beginning with an exhaustive inventory of surface and underground water resources and ending up with a coherent system for their exploitation which guarantees that everyone has the right to water. With the same thought in mind, a strategy for fighting desertification has been proposed within the privileged framework of the structures of the Development Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Maradi Agreement.

In all of these strategies relating to the rural sector, the key factor, however, continues to be man. Therefore, he must be made knowledgeable of these strategies to obtain his conscientious and effective participation in the actions being undertaken. In the process, we will not neglect young people who are tempted by rural exodus or women who constitute 50 percent of the population and who are playing an increasingly important role in agricultural production. Thus, we will assuredly establish the conditions for our food self-sufficiency, that is to say, the conditions for our real sovereignty and development.

8143/12951  
CSO: 3419/282

NIGERIA

AWOLOWO URGES PATIENCE WITH PRESENT ADMINISTRATION

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Jun 86 pp 1, 13

[Text]

**E**LDER Statesman Chief Obafemi Awolowo has appealed to Nigerians to exercise enough patience with the present administration in its efforts to find solution to the present economic crisis.

He said that the government emergency recovery measure had gone half way without a solution to the economic problems does not mean that they cannot be solved.

Chief Awolowo who was speaking with airport correspondents before flying to London in the early hours of yesterday recalled that in 1939 during the second World War, the whole world was plunged into economic depression.

Despite all efforts by the various governments he added, it was only in 1945 that the world economy started to pick up.

Speaking on the ABU crisis, he said the government should have arrested those involved in the shooting of students and "put them on trial immediately."

He said he was of the opinion that the Federal government did not take action on the crisis promptly.

According to Chief Awolowo, the police had no reason to shoot at the students adding, "students must be students, the police should have behaved with more restraints."

Speaking on the NLC action on the students' crisis and the action of the police, Chief Awolowo was of the opinion that the NLC should show sympathy and was right to take the action it took.

On the issue of apartheid in South Africa, Chief Awolowo declared that

the black South Africans should continue with their guerilla activities.

However, he warned that Africans should not allow the war to escalate because according to him, "South Africa is not only well armed, but rich."

Chief Awolowo advised the Federal Government not to dabble too much into the South African crisis without serious and deep consideration for the consequences.

On the establishment of the African High Command, he declared that at this point in time it might not be possible because of the economic and logistic problems.

He declared: Beggar countries cannot engage in expensive wars. You will find out that in the long run, both the defender and the defendant will be devastated because South Africa is a rich country."

/13104  
CSO: 3400/142

NIGERIA

## MINISTER REVIEWS UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES, POLICIES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Jun 86 p 32

[Article by Funmi Jolaosho]

**[Text]** **A**BOUT three million Nigerians are jobless, Employment Labour and Productivity Minister, Rear-Admiral Patrick Koshoni disclosed in Lagos yesterday.

The figure, according to the minister, comprised of primary and secondary school leavers and graduates of higher institutions.

He said about 9.7 per cent of the labour force in the urban area are also unemployed.

Rear-Admiral Koshoni announced government plans to combat unemployment which include the establishment of the national youth employment and mobilisation programme which would provide vocational training with a view to enhance self employment.

Others are the public works employment programme which is

designed to generate income and create jobs in rural areas, and the development of small-scale industries and graduate unemployment scheme which is also expected to create employment opportunities for about 10,000 graduates.

Rear-Admiral Koshoni also disclosed that the Federal Government had directed that for every expatriate employed on the board of any company, there must be two Nigerians to under study the expatriate.

In order to ensure that foreigners were not employed in areas where there are qualified Nigerians, the minister said: "For this purpose certain posts for which there is ample reserve of qualified Nigerians have been listed for exclusion from expatriate quota approvals."

He however, said that the implementation of the quota restriction would be done by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

/13104  
CSO: 3400/142

NIGERIA

## INDUSTRIALISTS SURVEYED ON VIEWS OF ECONOMY

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Jun 86 pp 12-13

[Article by Geoffrey O. Omorodion]

[Text]

THE Nigeria's economy in the past four years has been in a sorry situation as the nation continues to experience dislocation in all economic activities with heavy foreign debt; high import bills; high levels of inflation and unemployment and poor investment climate.

The current oil market of price fluctuations and low demand are indications of a gloomy picture envisaged for the economy at least for the next five years.

Reports on the World oil market have shown a constant decline of price crude oil from \$25.00 (about N25) per barrel two years ago to \$17.50 (about N17.50) currently. Observers believe that the worst is yet to come and had projected that the price might not get back to its original position.

This development is

undoubtedly having some spill-over effects on the revenue base of the Nigerian economy as oil revenue is still the main source of revenue for the Federal Government. Recognising this situation, the Federal Government fashioned out its 1986 budget along the economic realities of its limitations and designed tight economic measures to bring about positive results.

The economic emergency period would end in October this year and looking at the economic environment now, it appears that not much changes had taken place despite all efforts being initiated by the Federal Government.

The Daily Times Research Department decided therefore to sample the views of the industrialists in order to determine the extent of success of government's economic policies towards rapid economic recovery.

### OBJECTIVE OF THE SURVEY

The objective of the survey is to solicit the views of industrialists about the

numerous measures taken by the Federal Government for economic recovery and to provide the government useful information that could aid policy formulation.

### SURVEY

#### METHODOLOGY

Pre-determined questionnaires were administered and sent to 200 industrialists who were randomly selected in all the 19 states of the federation. They include those in manufacturing, finance, construction, mining, services etc.

A total of 165 industrialists responded. This represents 82.5 per cent.

#### Industrialists' Assessment of the Nigerian Economy

Slightly more than half of the respondents, 88 or 53.3 per cent are yet to observe any significant changes on the Nigerian economy. Only 2 or 1.2 per cent have seen partial changes while 55 or 33.3 per cent felt that the economy was deteriorating.

#### Major Problems Facing Nigeria

More than half of the respondents are of the view that the greatest problems facing Nigeria today include:

- \* Unemployment — 27.0 per cent
- \* Inflation — 18.7 per cent
- \* Raw materials scarcity 18.3 per cent
- \* Crime — 14.2 per cent
- \* Poor infrastructure — 12.8 per cent
- \* Indiscipline/corruption — 9.0 per cent.

*Respondents' reactions to some Federal Government economic measures*

Respondents are of the view that the following measures are absolutely necessary to bring about rapid recovery:

- \* Ban on food imports — 29.0 per cent.
- \* Privatisation — 22.6 per cent
- \* Sourcing for raw materials — 18.7 per cent
- \* Economic emergency — 14.4 per cent
- \* Others — 15.3 per cent.

Significant number of the respondents feel that the following measures are not necessary:

- \* 30 per cent on all imports — 41.0 per cent
- \* embargo on price increases — 26.9 per cent
- \* change of school year — 13.7 per cent
- \* others — 18.4 per cent.

*Respondents' reaction to IMF Loan*

\* 66.7 per cent of the respondents do not want the Federal Government re-consider its position on the IMF loan.

33.3 per cent of those who want the Federal Government to renegotiate the IMF loan want the Federal Govern-

ment to apply the IMF conditionalities in order to take the loan.

100 per cent of those who objected to the renegotiations want the economic emergency period extended.

*Areas where the Federal Government should concentrate on*

- \* solving unemployment — 26.4 per cent
- \* Providing healthy investment climate — 21.6 per cent
- \* Reduce inflation — 18.2 per cent
- \* Provide adequate import licences — 12.0 per cent
- \* Fight corruption — 9.8 per cent
- \* Others — 15.0 per cent.

*Respondents' future expectations*

- \* Marginal prospects envisaged — 47.0 per cent
- \* Economic uncertainties — 40.0 per cent
- \* High prospects envisaged — 13.0 per cent.

**MAJOR FINDINGS**

Significant number of the respondents, 53.3 per cent have not observed any positive changes in the economy since the 1986 budget proposal has been released and economic measures implemented.

Significant number of the respondents support the Federal Government economic measures in the areas of:

- Import ban/restrictions;
- Privatisation;
- Local raw materials sourcing and
- Economic emergency period.

The least supported

areas are:

On the 30 per cent levy on all imports because it should not have been levied across the board. Instead, capital goods should have been exempted and that the failure of the Federal Government to realise this has created an indirect dis-incentive to investment;

Embargo on price increases not desirable in view of the rate of inflation and

Income remittance for foreigners not necessary in view of the fact that knowledge and expertise could not be dispensed with at the level of development.

Significant number of the respondents are not in favour of the renegotiation with the IMF and would rather prefer the Federal Government to extend the emergency period or look inward for possible solutions to the economic problems.

Although, majority of the respondents want the Federal Government to concentrate its efforts by reducing inflation rate and unemployment, providing healthy investment climate and adequate import licences and fighting corruption, they are of the view that these priorities could not be taken in isolation and efforts should therefore be intensified on all fronts.

Overall, significant number of the respondents though, wary of the future of the economy but believe that the country has a bright prospect.

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CSO: 3400/142

NIGERIA

## INDEPENDENTS GAIN IN OIL PRODUCTS MARKETING

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Jun 86 p 15

[Text] **T**HE country's more than 250 independent petroleum product marketers have increased their share of the market to more than 22 per cent, the chairman of the board of Total Nigeria Ltd, Mr. J. E. Goubeau, said in Lagos on Thursday.

Addressing the company's yearly general meeting, Mr. Goubeau said that the eight major marketing companies had suffered a drop in their share of the market, adding that Total might suffer most because of its "leading" position.

He emphasised that the influence of the independent marketers was bound to take some volumes off the older majors over the years.

The chairman said that the market recorded marginal improvement in terms of sales volume last year over 1984, pointing out that while sales of "white" products dropped

last year, lubricants, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) aviation and bunker fuels increased theirs.

Mr. Goubeau disclosed that Total had inaugurated its LPG storage and filling plants at Apapa, near Lagos, while the LPG project in Jos would soon be completed.

He said that the Nigerian Gas Cylinders Manufacturing Company Ltd, a subsidiary to Total, was yet to break even as a result of inadequate import licence allocation and the drop in the relative value of the naira to the American dollar.

Rhone Total Nigeria Ltd, he said, was equally affected by import restriction and unfavourable currency fluctuations, but gave the assurance that the proposed insecticide plant at Apapa would be built and inaugurated in 1986.

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CSO: 3400/142

NIGERIA

NNPC OIL REVENUE PROTECTION PREDICTS DECLINE

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Jun 86 p 24

[Article by Ndu Nighamadu]

[Text]

THE Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) has come out with a statistical projection that shows that the 1986 oil revenue budget could drop by 30 per cent.

In the 1986 budget (fiscal year) it was projected that out of an estimated federally collected revenue of N15.6 billion, the sum of N8,726 billion, representing about 56 per cent, would accrue from the oil sector directly.

However, NNPC'S recent projection shows that the total revenue derivable from the oil sector, before the end of the fiscal year might stand at N5.9 billion, the drop might not be unconnected with the turbulence in the oil market that has sent prices to a ten-year low.

The Corporation's General Manager, Economics and Corporate Planning Division, Mr. Micheal Olorunfemi, who made available these figures said that since these expected oil revenues would be "below what the Nigerian economy is used to, it only means that government will find herself with less and less revenue."

The statistics show that the 1986 budget projection was based on crude oil production of 1.3 million barrels a day (mbd) at a weighted official selling price of 25 dollars a barrel. It gave the domestic consumption as 275,000 barrels a day leaving 1.025 mbd for export.

However, the current projection gives the production level at 1.30 mbd and domestic consumption at 250,000 barrels a day, leaving 1.050 mbd for export. This shows a 2.4 per cent increase over the earlier budget projection announced in January, 1986.

At present, the major sources of the country's oil revenue which form bulk of government's foreign and total revenue budget estimate are: Petroleum profit tax being paid by all the oil producing companies and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation.

Other major sources include: royalties, NNPC earnings from direct sales, rent and oil pipeline fees.

Revenue from the oil sector was favourable in both 1984 and 1985 fiscal years and contrasts sharply with the performance of the sector in the immediately preceding years when the glut in the oil market affected proceeds.

In 1984, a total sum of N8,482 billion was realised from the oil sector as against a budgeted amount of N7,797 billion.

By the beginning of the last quarter of 1985, it was clear that proceeds from oil sales in that fiscal year would surpass the estimates.

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CSO: 3400/142

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR ENERGY RESEARCH--Nigeria has joined the race for nuclear energy research. The scheme is geared towards tapping all the benefits derivable from nuclear energy technology in peace time, as opposed to military use. The minister of science and technology, Dr Emmanuel Emovon, disclosed this in Lagos on Friday while briefing newsmen on the activities of his ministry. According to the minister, the research is meanwhile concentrated in four centres universities of Nigeria Ife, Ahmadu Bello, and Sokoto, where provisions or infrastructural facilities are progressing well. The centres are meanwhile negotiating the purchase of small trainer-reactors. Dr Emovon said although nuclear plants are fraught with high risks, the nuclear accident which occurred recently in Russia, should not deter Nigeria from reaping the main benefits that would be derived from such project. The minister said that nuclear accident is a once-in-lifetime incident, and compared it with plane crashes where a lot of hell is raised when one occurs, whereas people are killed daily in motor accidents. On solar energy, Dr Emovon noted that some tangible progress has been made with the development of such devices as solar coolers, bio-gas digesters, crop dryers, improved windmill and many more.  
[Text] [Enugu WEEKLY STAR in English 22 Jun 86 p 1] /13104

LITERACY CAMPAIGN PROGRESS--The mass literacy campaign which took off in the country in 1982 with the aim of eradicating illiteracy in the country by the year 1992 has already run into financial and material hitch because of the dwindling economy of the nation. Dr Jibril Aminu, federal minister of education said in his address yesterday in Owerri, Imo State that when the campaign took off in 1982, it was assumed that about 80 per cent of the Nigerian population was illiterate but, four years after its take off, only 1.5 million illiterate persons were made literate while reports from states show very low progress. According to the minister among other problems facing adult education in the country was the problem of finance adding that because of the dwindling economy, the amount voted by the federal government for adult education decreased annually. Federal government vote for the scheme in 1982 was N5.6 million, in 1984 it was N3 million while this year 1986 it was just above N1 million. Also the cost of equipment needed for the programmes had increased while the Federal input to the states decreased annually the minister stated. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 20 Jun 86 p 1]  
[Article by Godwin Anyanwu] /13104

CSO: 3400/142

SENEGAL

COMPLAINTS VOICED AGAINST NEW GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICIES

Farmers Being Hurt

Dakar FAGARU in French May 86 pp 1-2

[Text] The plundering of our financial resources by a parasitic bourgeoisie for a quarter of a century has served to deepen the dependence of our country on all levels today.

Even the drafting of the main economic policy documents, a process now under way in our country with the New Farm Policy, has been entrusted to the New Source of Knowledge (NSS), made up of World Bank experts.

But the problem is that the New Farm Policy, although conceived by the NSS, has really begun badly, despite excellent rainfall levels. A clear sign of this failure is the dismissal from the government of the prophet, Amadou Bator Diop (PSL), who strove to appear as the father of reform and the messiah Senegalese agriculture needed.

The workers involved in this sector will remember him on this 1 May centennial, and for a much longer time, without a doubt, even though, like many others, he was but a docile puppet. It was he who forced the workers in the rural staffing structures into the streets, without concern for what would become of them. The cynical plan he undertook to promote has already done away with the SONAR, and the New Land Company (STN), with the dismissal of all their personnel, and the determination to continue the reduction, already launched, in the personnel of the rural development companies, to the extent of 75 percent for the SODEVA and 60 percent for the SOMIVAC-SODAGRI.

The new farm policy is a more disastrous calamity for the peasants than the drought. The fact that they were deprived of seeds for the planting of peanuts, as well as fertilizers and plant health products, is in fact not only unacceptable, but also threatens their activity, their income and the national economy. The low level of peanut production this year is a sufficient indicator of the pernicious nature of this new farm policy.

This low production has led to a failure of our economy to earn, and has served as the detonator for the dismissal of personnel at the oil plant as well as the SEIB.

The prophet, Amadou Bator Diop, having been dismissed from government, can now occupy himself with his profitmaking affairs. They might even prosper more thanks to the New Farm Policy, which will in fact provide the richer people with greater resources, depriving the poor, the vast majority of Senegalese citizens, of what they have a right to expect of the collective. Little does it matter what the source of the capital which the likes of Bator and Company have invested or will invest was. The new agricultural policy simply regards this as private business which should be encouraged and developed in order to strengthen capitalism.

And there you have the whole class logic of the new agricultural policy--depriving the vast majority of their resources, plundering the public domain for the benefit of those who have always been rich and are today, and dismissal of the workers in the name of profit. This logic must be destroyed by the national democratic revolution, which will make the interests of the people the center of gravity of our policy.

#### Industrial Policy Termed Provocation

Dakar FAGARU in French May 86 pp 1-2

[Text] The New Industrial Policy which has emerged from the laboratory of the World Bank (IBRD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and which the interministerial council adopted on 10 February 1986, is yet another provocation directed at the workers class.

Among the processes it will put in motion, we might mention the destruction of businesses, the massive dismissal of workers in many enterprises, and labor legislation with Draconian effects on employees.

It is in fact a secret to no one that exposing the overwhelming majority of our enterprises to international competition today, without even minimal protection, simply means destroying them and throwing all of their workers into the streets.

Those businesses which can reorganize in order to survive will without a doubt do so by substantially reducing the number of their workers.

The new engineers of industrialization in Senegal admit this. They say that there will be massive unemployment for 5 or 10 years, but after that, private foreign investments will flow in and there will be work again. Indeed! This has been explicitly stated and approved, and what is involved is thousands of jobs. They add that in view of the "social stakes," it would be useful to establish "a fund to guarantee resources for the private employees following reorganization." What will the amount be? Who will finance it? This does not concern them. Is this a prior condition for reorganization? No, not at all. In brief, it is an idea tossed out in order to pacify consciences and nurture hope, thus deceiving the future victims. This subterfuge has been used in order calmly to dismiss the workers in the rural staffing departments. That having been done, one can begin again.

In order to achieve Senegalese economic recovery, then, we must pass through a phase in which it is necessary to deprive the citizens of work. Long live capitalism!

But there is something else to complete the arrangement. "The Labor Code must be revised with a view to greater flexibility in hiring, recourse to temporary labor and the system of payment based on yield."

It is necessary, then, to make those lucky individuals who have escaped dismissal tailiable and liable to forced labor at will. Freedom to hire, freedom to fire, at no cost to the employers--this is what this wise word "flexibility" means. But in addition, the employer is given the right to use and abuse temporary labor, the right to bind the worker to his machine, to make him sweat blood and tears for those who live off profits, and so that foreign investors can flourish again. It is a sad gift that the government has offered the working class on the occasion of this 1 May centennial. All of the advantages which the struggles of the workers have won them since 1 May 1886, on the international level and on our national territory, will be eliminated any moment now. Unless the workers class, taking up the challenge thrown down by Abdou Diouf and his regents, organizes more massively, rallying around its class interests, its ideology, Marxism-Leninism. Trade unionism under the banner of "responsible participation" has failed. The approval and implementation of the New Industrial Policy provide yet another proof of this. This is why Madia Diop was in a difficult position with regard to Sheikh Hamidou Kane, who, in answering his questions, publicly admitted what was already known. The New Economic Policy being pursued in Senegal mocks the workers class, depriving it of all of the rights won, and it will force the whole of it into the streets if this will make the World Bank and the IMF, and the multinational companies for which they serve as the bulldozers, happy.

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CSO:3419/275

ZIMBABWE

**U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD MOZAMBIQUE, RENAMO CONNECTION CRITICIZED**

Gweru MOTO in English No 46 pp 14, 15

[Commentary by Paul Fauvet]

[Text]

THE US embassy in Harare seems surprisingly inept. When Zimbabwe's Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira remarked on 21 May that "the MNR bandit organisation in Mozambique had been allowed to open an office in Washington", any reasonably intelligent American diplomat would have kept quiet, hoping that the fuss would die down.

Not so with Uncle Sam's boys in Harare. They promptly issued a statement attacking Shamuyarira, in the process of which they actually admitted the substance of his accusation.

There is indeed an MNR office in Washington, the embassy tells us, but apparently that's OK because it is run by an American citizen claiming to represent the MNR rather than by any Mozambicans. "Such an office does not require the approval of the United States government," declares the embassy, washing its hands of the whole affair.

Does this really mean that any bunch of gangsters can set up offices in Washington provided they're fronted by American citizens? Would the US administration take such a tolerant attitude towards an office of, for instance, the Abu Nidal group, or the Italian Red Brigades?

The American attitude is similar to that of successive Portuguese governments who have claimed that they cannot do anything about the MNR's activities in Lisbon. The MNR's spokesman based in Lisbon, including the organisation's general secretary, Evo Fernandes, happen to carry Portuguese passports; this apparently allows them to say and do pretty well whatever they like. This includes ugly threats against foreigners

(including Portuguese) working in Mozambique, claiming responsibility for a series of terrorist attacks, and slandering the Portuguese embassy in Maputo, accusing it of being in league with the Mozambican security services.

The MNR office in Washington is doubtless part of the plans of the far right in the US to reverse the administration's Mozambique policy, and to award the MNR the same privileged status accorded to the Angolan counter-revolutionary organisation, UNITA. The right wing of the Republican Party sees the US State Department's current friendliness towards the Mozambican government as out of keeping with the openly hostile attitude towards left-wing governments elsewhere in the Third World (Angola, Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Kampuchea are the obvious examples).

The Mozambican government is very much in favour of good relations with the United States, based on the principles of mutual respect and non-interference in domestic affairs. The State Department finds this difficult to understand; and the concept of non-alignment seems quite beyond its intellectual grasp. For the US administration the world is divided into two opposing camps and you are either on one side or the other.

Thus the State Department's justification for good relations with Samora Machel's government is the insulting one of "trying to wean Mozambique away from the Soviet Union". George Schultz defended the administration's Mozambique policy before Congress in exactly those terms — thus indicating that the Mozambican leader-

ship's attempts to delink southern Africa from the cold war have made depressingly little headway in Washington.

Many congressmen have remained deeply hostile to Mozambique and don't see why the United States should have friendly ties with any marxist government. Thus the administration's 1984 plans to provide Mozambique with "non-lethal" military aid were frustrated by right-wing congressmen.<sup>1</sup> Demented anti-communists such as Jess Helms have tried to condition American aid to Mozambique on sweeping changes in the country's political system.

A series of articles praising the MNR have been appearing in magazines of the American right, including the notorious *Soldier of Fortune*, the house magazine for American mercenaries and their admirers. *Soldier of Fortune* ran a glossy two-part article in the February and March editions on the MNR, entitled 'Winning one in Africa' (as opposed to 'losing' them in Central America and South East Asia, I suppose). The author, Jack Wheeler, is an enthusiast for gunmen of the far right all over the world. He was one of those who, with the assistance of the South African air force, organised last year's get-together of Angolan, Afghan, Nicaraguan and Indo-Chinese counter-revolutionaries in UNITA's stronghold of Jamba in the far south eastern corner of Angola.

*Soldier of Fortune* has also organised a mercenaries' convention in a Las Vegas hotel, at which an MNR delegation was present - alongside UNITA, the Nicaraguan contras, the Afghan mujaheddin, and "guest of honour" Ron Reid Daly, one time commander of the Selous Scouts dur-

ing the Smith regime's war against the people of Zimbabwe.

*Soldier of Fortune* is not merely a magazine; it is also a recruiting agency, and has carried ads both for those looking for employment as mercenaries, and those interested in procuring their services. During Zimbabwe's liberation war it frequently carried full page ads recruiting mercenaries for Smith's army. No doubt the MNR is interested in tapping this source of trained assassins.

The sinister Heritage Foundation, a powerful force on the American far right, is also throwing its weight behind the MNR. This could well influence government policy, since several top Reagan officials have been drawn from the ranks of the Heritage Foundation. There is a constant seepage from the far right into the administration. This is one of the reasons why what may appear only hare-brained schemes of ultra-right fanatics today, can become official US policy tomorrow.

Rumours are now circulating that a trip to the US is being prepared for the MNR "supreme commander", Afonso Dhlakama. Perhaps at this very moment the unnamed American citizen representing the MNR in Washington is trying to fix up a programme for Dhlakama.

Can the remaining liberals and pragmatists in the State Department hold the line on Mozambique? If they cannot, and are swept aside by the ideologies of the right, then before too long we may be treated to the demeaning spectacle of the President of the United States shaking hands with another "freedom fighter" who is no more than a hired agent of the South African regime. □

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CSO: 3400/254

ZIMBABWE

**NUGABE WARNS OF DESTABILIZATION FROM PRETORIA AT CZI**

**'Brace for SA Sabotage'**

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

**VICTORIA FALLS.**  
**THE Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, yesterday warned countries bordering South Africa to brace themselves for destabilisation from the Pretoria regime as the struggle for liberation in that country gathers momentum.**

Cde Mugabe said this when he officially opened the three-day congress of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries at this north-western border town on the Zambezi River.

The recent attacks on Zimbabwe and other Frontline States by the racist regime clearly show that the neighbouring countries will become victims of that regime's destabilisation policies as the struggle for liberation gathers momentum he said.

Cde Mugabe said it was for this reason that the Government emphasised time and again the need for Zimbabweans to find alternative routes to the sea.

"As a land-locked country our routes to the sea are critical to our economic survival. Develop-

ments in South Africa clearly show that things will get worse before they get better in that troubled country."

The Prime Minister said the Beira route was already under rehabilitation but its success would depend on its utilisation by the business community.

"Surely it is wiser too, for you the businessmen to change your transport routes voluntarily rather than wait for the day when you will do so because you have no alternative," he said.

Turning to the Five-Year National Development Plan, the Prime Minister said it was envisaged that the manufacturing sector would increase its workforce from 169 000 in 1985 to 200 000 in 1990.

The Prime Minister said the country was faced with the challenge of whether the upturn in the economy that was after the end of the drought and the abatement of the world economic recession could be sustained during the five-year plan.

The 12 months ended in March 1986 had witnessed increases in the manufacturing output of nearly 9 percent compared with the previous period even though this was below its performance of 1985.

"We have reason to face up to the challenges of the plan with optimism because the Government has gained invaluable experience in the domestic and international economic spheres in the past six years."

This followed the largely successful completion of the post-independence rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economy, he said.

The first Five-Year National Development Plan identified the manufacturing sector as the key sector for changing the structure of the country's economic growth and development.

The obvious question that the Government and the private sector must be asking was how the Government would ensure that the private sector played its role successfully now and in the 1990s.

"It is apparent from your congress that you are not merely looking at the next two or three years but are making an attempt to map out long term strategies for the development of the manufacturing sector."

The structure was built largely on the basis of an import substitution strategy beginning with assembly operation and gradually building up to partial local manufacture of some commodities.

"An important result of this strategy has been that it has led to the development of a manufacturing sector that is heavily dependent on foreign inputs in the form of technology, plant, machinery and raw materials."

These inputs had been purchased with foreign exchange largely generated from the sale of primary products, mainly agricultural and mineral, he said.

It was common knowledge that the terms of trade had become less and less favourable to the primary commodity producers in the last decade or so.

The mining sector was presently suffering from this steady decline in the prices of mineral exports while most agricultural products were now subject to quota restrictions.

The Prime Minister said some commodity markets had collapsed, and Zimbabwe's manufacturing sector could no longer continue to be too dependent on agricultural and mining to support its foreign currency requirements.

It was therefore the Government's considered view that the manufacturing sector be restructured during the Five-Year National Development Plan period

"In this regard, areas that will receive emphasis include the production of capital and intermediate goods, the development of a self reliant metallurgical and chemical industry with special emphasis on fertilisers, industries and agricultural chemicals as well as pharmaceuticals."

Ziana-Herald Cdr.

### Strive to Increase Exports, Industry Urged

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 86 p 5

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Cde Chimbidzayi Sanyangare, yesterday urged Zimbabwean industrialists to adopt a more aggressive stance when selling their products on the overseas market.

Addressing industrialists at the annual CZI congress at Victoria Falls, the deputy minister said Zimbabwean businessmen had suffered from lack of competition.

The country's first five years placed heavy emphasis on industry and the manufacturing sector.

"The development of exports is recognised as having a significant contribution. These are expected to grow from \$560 million to \$830 million in 1980, which is an average annual growth rate of 8.2 percent," he said.

He admitted this was an ambitious growth rate which would require both motivation and assistance from the Government.

"Zimbabwean industry has been built on a tradition of self-reliance where some of our manufacturers see exporting as being only a second choice to local markets. There is thus very little tradition of aggressive overseas selling. Also by international standards the

majority of our manufacturers are relatively unsophisticated.

"Production methods can be inefficient due to lack of modern technology, and for many, business has been run in an atmosphere of little or no competition," said Cde Sanyangare.

The deputy minister also said that Zimbabwe would soon be able to buy selected products from Mozambique using local currency.

Because of the constraints of foreign currency on the expansion of trade, his ministry was continuing to negotiate for alternative trade arrangements with other countries.

"The Zimbabwe/Moz-

ambique trade plans are near completion and it is hoped that the plans will come into effect before the end of the year.

The president of the CZI, Mr John Mkushi, appealed to the Government to review prices of goods regularly to avoid economic shocks.

"It is the administration of the price control mechanism which is the cause of concern.

"This has serious adverse effects on economic balances and makes financial investment planning an impossible task. A system which allowed for frequent small increases in the face of rising costs would in our opinion be a better system," --- Ziana.

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CSO: 3400/255

ZIMBABWE

CGPA CONGRESS ADDRESSES SANCTIONS, LESSENING DEPENDENCE ON RSA

Sound Production Base Needed

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

THE outgoing chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association, Mr Bud Whitaker, yesterday said sanctions against South Africa could deliver the "coup de grace on the whole region" if the international community did not get "its act together".

Addressing the association's annual congress in Harare, he said the association looked to countries claiming to help the region help itself, particularly those with "so called policies" on South Africa, to evaluate more carefully the country's interpretation of what those policies actually were and where they were leading.

"It is no good telling us they are willing to apply pressure to change the direction of South African policies if we can perceive they don't really mean it, because -- and this is the vital point -- we can only believe it when we see positive support for actively constructing and co-operating on an alternative outlet to the sea," Mr Whitaker told farmers.

He said he fully sup-

ported the Government's preoccupation with the potential of Mozambique. Nationalisation or the Government participation in businesses which were already subject to control by legislation was not vital and these could be left to private capital to develop.

Using taxpayers' funds and Government capital sparingly, with an eye to the future was what was required, he said.

"The East Coast of Africa has too few ports to sustain the increased population forecast and we should be establishing at least two new ports now in our region if we are to become a prosperous society.

"That prosperity will depend on our ability to trade. Beira, being as close to Harare as is Bulawayo, must be our logical first target," said Mr Whitaker.

The foundation of Zimbabwe's long - term strategy was a sound production base and to build on that the following four cornerstones were needed:

● To maintain a correct economic environment for production.

- To have the ability to export and trade surpluses.
- To have producers grow crops on a viable basis.
- To have a developed and adequate infrastructure.

He said none of these should be allowed to fall as it would upset the whole set-up.

On the first cornerstone, he said there was need to look for markets elsewhere. Maize earned the country more than \$80 million last year and saved the country \$450 million in foreign currency in the landed cost substitution terms.

"The simplest way for the Government to realise its Five-Year National Development Plan would be to pay sufficient to the productive sectors of the rural economy," said Mr Whitaker.

He added that maize had undoubtedly contributed more to the national economy and rural earnings than any other commodity. It also had the unique attribute that it could be eaten as well as exported.

He said maintenance of the correct economic environment came from the top and therefore he appealed to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet as policy-makers to bear in mind that food had to be harvested economically.

here when I say to it, believe us, we want to offer every bit of help we can. Zimbabwe has got to get it right."

He said the outlook for 1986/87 was probably the gloomiest yet because of the escalation of input costs which affected the three sectors of agriculture, those of the large scale, small scale and communal farmers.

If the marketing system did not increase marketed output, the country should open up new frontiers of production and provide new outlets for production, otherwise development in the country would stagnate, he said.

"We know the pressures the Government has to face and I am sure that I speak for all of us

JPRS-SSA-86-083  
5 August 1986

### New Export Route Aid Pledge

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 86 p 6

[Text]

BRITAIN, along with many of its European allies, have pledged large sums to develop and upgrade the communications routes through Mozambique to Zimbabwe and Malawi, the British High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Ramsey Melhuish, said yesterday.

Opening the CGPA congress in Harare, he said the more the international community can do to help Zimbabwe and other landlocked countries reduce dependence on South African transport routes, the better for both farmers and politicians.

"Presently, about 90 percent of Zimbabwe's imports and exports go through South Africa and the alternatives for most of those imports do not yet physically exist."

The High Commissioner said Britain found itself at odds with Zimbabwe towards the application of mandatory economic sanctions to South Africa.

In contradiction to the CGPA chairman's support for sanctions, Mr Melhuish said: "If sanctions led to a closure of the South African borders, the knock-on effect on South Africa's

land-locked neighbours would be extremely damaging.

"In practice, sanctions are more easily evaded than enforced. The reason being that businessmen who make money from sanctions busting, are better at doing so than civil servants, whose salaries remain the same whatever they do, are at stopping them."

A combination of intelligent policies in the communal sector, during the past six years, had produced a dramatic improvement, in Zimbabwe's high-rainfall area.

"The new five-year development plan makes clear, that this priority will continue and, with our present aid programme priorities, we shall be helping," Mr Melhuish said.

The incentive pricing system, means that Zimbabwe can never hope to export significant quantities of maize at a Zimbabwe dollar profit, he added.

"Many people feel it would make more sense to sell the bulk of the surplus steadily for whatever price in hard currency the world market will bear and in whatever markets present themselves."

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CSO: 3400/256

ZIMBABWE

**FINANCE MINISTRY RELEASES REPORT ON EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT**

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

**ZIMBABWE** needs to improve and sustain its ability to generate and implement projects if it is to succeed in the challenging task of financing the First Five Year National Development Plan.

This is the conclusion of a status report on external development assistance to Zimbabwe between 1980 and 1985 released this week by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development.

Prepared with the help of the United Nations Development Programme, the report is part of an on-going exercise to develop and implement a computerized management information system on aid projects and programmes in Zimbabwe.

Dealing with experience so far in generating aid, the report said that "to the extent that the purpose of Zimcord was to attract external assistance for the development efforts of the country during the Three Year Transitional National Development Plan, it served its objectives well" in view of the high level of commitments between 1981 and 1983.

New aid commitments rose fairly steadily between 1980 and 1983, reaching a peak of US\$61 million in 1983, after which they fell off reaching US\$339 million last year.

"This implies a real need in the immediate future to increase the pipeline of external assistance in order that the present level of aid inflows can be maintained during and after the five year plan period," said the report.

This was particularly important as the actual

absorptive capacity of the country was steadily increasing. Actual annual disbursements of aid had risen from US\$121 million in 1980 to US\$347 million last year.

Between 1980 and 1985, a total of US\$2.61 billion was pledged to Zimbabwe, of which about US\$1.68 billion was actually disbursed, giving an average disbursement ratio of 64 percent.

The disbursement rate of aid from bilateral sources was generally higher than that from multilateral sources.

Of the US\$2.61 billion pledged, about 43 percent came in the form of grants, which have generally been paid out quicker than loans. Most loans came from multilateral institutions such as the World Bank, African Development Bank, European Investment bank and others.

Of the US\$1.68 billion received up to 1985, about 46 percent came in the form of untied aid to finance development projects and programmes. A large part of this was used to meet the local costs of a number of externally funded public sector projects.

Tied aid, including commodity import programmes, accounted for about 40 percent of all aid received up to 1985 while aid coming in the form of technical co-operation accounted for about 14 percent of total aid although it did not always result in cash, equipment or material inflows into the country.

Sectors which had received most emphasis in donor programmes were agriculture, forestry, fisheries, education, industry, transport and communications and both tied and untied aid to finance the import of commodities and equipment.

The commodity import programmes offered in grant form by some donors had generated Zimbabwe dollar counterpart funds which were used by the Government to supplement funds available to finance development projects.

The report does not include donor support for SADCC projects which might benefit Zimbabwe but which are not specifically focused on Zimbabwe.

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CSO: 3400/252

ZIMBABWE

### SWEDISH AUTHORITY FINANCES CHILDREN'S FEEDING PROGRAM

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 29 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The Swedish International Development Authority has committed \$1 million to finance the children's supplementary feeding programme for the next two years to assist an estimated 250,000 malnourished children, most of them in Chivi, Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North.

Delegates from the ministries of Agriculture, Education, Local Government, Community Development, Water Development and Youth, Sport and Culture met in the capital for three days last week to define the management and organisational structures for food and nutrition projects.

The Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Edward Pswarayi, told the 50 delegates that the supplementary food production project had been evaluated last year and that the evaluation had indicated serious shortcomings with respect to its management and implementation.

He said that the ministry had tried to address this problem through consultations with the key ministries and that already the national steering committee on supplementary food production was actively working under Agritex.

The supplementary feeding scheme was established during the drought years and is aimed at reaching younger malnourished children. Consequently the Ministry of Health established a Department of Nutrition, charged with the task of identifying the nature and extent of food and nutrition problems with a view to developing long-term strategies to alleviate them.

DR Pswarayi said last week: "The three years of drought which affected most of the country, and the drought which still continues in parts of the country, has hampered progress in this direction.

"The supplementary food production scheme was introduced in an attempt to restore communities' self-reliance in the production of nutritious foods in areas nutritionally at risk, thus reducing dependency on food handouts. The primary target of this programme, therefore is malnourished children under five years of age in rural communities."

The supplementary food production scheme provides communities with the initial inputs for food production--seeds, fertilisers and fencing and then

the communities produce the food through their own effort but with technical advice from Agritex. This promotes cultivation of such foods as groundnuts, beans and vegetables especially for young children.

It also increases community awareness of their nutritional problems and the causes, thereby enabling the inclusion of nutrition on the agenda for development.

Last week in one instance of the need for increased supplementary feeding programme, the acting district nursing officer for Kariba, Sister Bakasa, said despite the drought relief programme in Omay, "I can confidently say that, given that, adults and children display frightening nutrition levels."

/9274

CSO: 3400/255

ZIMBABWE

NEW WAGES, INCREASED GAZETTED

Figures Given

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Jun 86 p 1

[Text]

REGULATIONS governing the new minimum wages and increase for other staff were gazetted yesterday and take effect from Tuesday next week.

The basic minimum wage is \$158.13 a month although workers in welfare institutions have a minimum of \$95, agro-industrial workers have a minimum of \$143.75 and those in rural commercial undertakings have a minimum of \$154.53.

Musicians in urban areas must be paid a minimum of \$220 a month and unskilled staff of district councils, and of rural councils in designated areas, have a minimum wage of \$85 a month.

Domestic garden workers must get at least \$85 a month, plus any allowances; those working in the house or as cooks must get \$87 and baby-minders and minders of the disabled must get at least \$89 a month.

Agricultural workers not falling into other categories must get \$85 a month.

There are laid-down allowances for agricultural and domestic workers for accommodation, transport, light and fuel if these are not provided.

If none of these is provided an employer has to pay an extra \$18 a month in total.

Unless equivalent increases have already been granted this

year all employers must raise by the end of next month all staff hired by the company as of Tuesday.

Those earning up to \$6 000 a year get 10 percent more; those earning over \$6 000 and up to \$12 000 get 9 percent; those earning over \$12 000 and up to \$18 000 get 7.5 percent; those earning over \$18 000 and up to \$24 000 get 6 percent; those earning over \$24 000 and up to \$30 000 get 4.5 percent; those earning over \$30 000 and up to \$36 000 get 3 percent; and those earning over \$36 000 get nothing.

The Government has already announced that the public service staff will get all these increases.

ZCTU Expresses Disappointment

Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Jun 86 p 1

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions national executive met on Saturday and resolved to meet the Government to voice its "strong disappointment" on the minimal wage increases awarded recently, ZCTU president, Cde Jeffrey Mutandare said yesterday.

Cde Mutandare said his organisation categorically denied the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Cde Frederick Shava's assertion soon after he announced the new increases that

the ZCTU was party to the increase agreement.

The ZCTU national executive met in Bulawayo on Saturday soon after arriving from a three-week stay in Geneva where they attended the international labour conference.

Cde Mutandare said: "The ZCTU is not satisfied with the recent wage increases announced by Government ranging from \$10 and 10 percent for the lowest paid and 3 percent for the highest paid."

He said his organisation was disappointed

by the little increases, "considering the fact that the ZCTU's position-paper to Government during consultations before the increases suggested that \$271 be the minimum wage in line with the poverty datum line".

The 1981 Riddell Commission, said Cde Mutandare, had set the PDL at \$191 a month, "but we are not even there five years after. That leaves us nowhere".

ZCTU was deeply disappointed that the employers had carried the day because wage deter-

mination on the new increases had had a very strong employers' influence "at the expense of workers".

He said Cde Shava had put the inflation rate at 20 percent and the increase awarded was 10 percent, "where do we get the other 10 percent from?" he asked.

The price of milk had gone up and those of other items kept soaring, benefiting the employer who made sure he maintained his profit margin.

"The increases do not take into account the loss

of purchasing power of workers' real incomes which has been gradually eroded by inflation," he said.

"We accept that Government has to harness inflation, however, we disagree with the method being used which only seeks to control the raising of salaries while doing nothing about the rising prices.

"... Milk has had two price rises within six months this year. We are convinced that the question of increases should not be looked at in isolation but jointly.

"The whole question of wages in the country needs restructuring. Percentage increments will only serve to perpetrate a basically uneven structure. Below the level of \$6 000 a year, we suggest quantum (given amount) increases be awarded instead of in percentages."

He said Government had not given an assurance that the imbalance of wages and inflation would be redressed in the near future, "which would be consistent with creating employment for those presently unemployed and for future school leavers."

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CSO: 3400/251

ZIMBABWE

ZANU BACKBENCH MP PROPOSES DIGGING MUTARE-BEIRA SHIP CANAL

Would Lessen Dependence on South Africa

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Jul 86 p 13

[Text]

HARARE. — A leading backbench MP for Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) Party yesterday suggested the digging of a 300 km ship canal from Beira to Mutare to free Zimbabwe finally of all dependence on South African ports.

Speaking in Parliament, Mr Paddington Zvorwadza said if the Suez and Panama Canals could be constructed, he saw no reason why the

eastern border city of Mutare could not be transformed into a port with access to the Indian Ocean.

The project could occupy Zimbabwe's prison population, create jobs and give neighbouring Mozambique valuable inland waterways, Mr Zvorwadza told the House of Assembly.

"We might even need a navy, and I am sure there would be no shortage of admirals," he said. --

MP's: Canal Idea Not Feasible

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 86 p 5

[Text]

TWO parliamentarians yesterday dismissed, as impossible, a suggestion from a Government back-bencher that a canal be built between Mozambique and Mutare as a viable alternative for Zimbabwe's access to the sea.

They, however, disagreed on their proposal to increase the use of the Zambezi waters for the development of inland Zimbabwe.

The leader of the Independent Zimbabwe Group and MP for Marlborough, Mr Bill Irvine, and Zapu MP for Insiza, Cde Naison Ndlovu, said the proposed canal project was impossible and Zimbabwe should instead make more use of the Zambezi River for irrigation.

Cde Paddington Zvorwadza (Zanu-PF Rushinga) told the Assembly on Tuesday that a feasibility study should be launched to assess the possibility of digging a Suez or Panama-type of canal from Mozambique to Mutare.

He, however, defended his idea in the House yesterday, saying, through numerous interjections, that it was a "brilliant one" only if a feasibility study was undertaken.

Mr Irvine said this was impossible because of the gradient between the coast and Mutare. Such suggestions "show the calibre of some back-benchers in this House," he said.

He said a second dam should be built between Kariba and Cabora Bassa Dam while Cde Ndlovu suggested that this dam be sited on the Batoka Gorge to benefit Matabeleland.

"The Zambezi waters could be taken as far as the south of Bulawayo," said Cde Ndlovu.

He said one of the major tasks facing Zimbabwe was unemployment and such a project would help tackle the problem. The area had fertile soils which were not being exploited due to lack of water for irrigation.

ZIMBABWE

## HARARE FIRM ASSEMBLES DIGITAL METERS

Harare THE HERALD (Business Herald) 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by David Masunda]

[Text]

A RELATIVELY new Harare company, Rent-A-Set, has started assembling digital multimeters under licence from Japan's Daichi.

Managing director Mr George Moyo this week showed Business Herald a batch of digital multimeters, which are used to test electrical equipment, which the company assembled last week.

The company was formed in

1980 but only managed to get foreign currency to import the components last year. Assembling started last week.

Mr Moyo said most of the electronic and electrical testing equipment used in this country was being imported. Rent-A-Set aimed to satisfy this local market first before going into exports.

He said: "The local market is very big and growing bigger as

Zimbabwe gets more technologically advanced."

Rent-A-Set would soon start assembling oscilloscopes under licence from Taiwan's YFE and then move into other testing equipment such as audio and RF signal generators.

Mr Moyo, a UK and USA-trained electronics engineer, trained all the staff employed by the company. Rent-A-Set also repairs TVs and radios.

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CSO: 3400/252

ZIMBABWE

## PROGRESS REPORT ON MUTARE-BEIRA RAILWAY REHABILITATION

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 27 Jun 86 p 7

[Text]

**THE rehabilitation of the Mutare to Beira railway line should be completed by June 1987, says the National Railways of Zimbabwe.**

By the end of May this year, 42 kilometres of track had been resleepered. In addition, 13km of re-railing has been completed, and the jointed rail on 10km of curves has

been replaced with fully welded continuous rail on the 137km stretch between the Machipanda border post and Gondola in Mozambique.

In a statement to the *Gazette*, an NRZ spokeswoman said: "At this stage NRZ has only been called upon to carry out the rehabilitation work from the Machipanda border station to Gondola, a stretch of 137km of rail. The section from Gondola to Beira is being rehabilitated by the Mozambique Railways and their anticipated costs are not known at this stage.

"The progress at this stage is 55% of the length to be dealt with by the NRZ. The length of the entire line from Beira to Machipanda border is 315km".

The spokeswoman said rehabilitation of the whole distance would take approximately one year. The first commercial train service between Zimbabwe and Mozambique

started operating on June 2 this year, with the NRZ operating up to Gondola and the Mozambique Railways operating between Gondola and Beira.

Much of the Machipanda-Gondola section had deteriorated due to lack of maintenance and the security situation in Mozambique, "and there have been cases of actual sabotage on the line," said the spokeswoman.

There were some delays at the beginning of the rehabilitation exercise when NRZ teams had to carry out essential maintenance work and where existing track had to be replaced for the safe passage of trains.

Repair work from Machipanda to Gondola is being carried out by NRZ relay teams. The only company involved is E C Lenning (Pvt) Ltd which operates the heavy-duty track tamping machine, she said.

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CSO: 3400/252

ZIMBABWE

## ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDED TO EXPLOIT COAL REGION IN ZAMBEZI VALLEY

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 27 Jun 86 p 3

### [Text]

ONCE the Zimbabwe Government has set up a road infrastructure in the Zambezi Valley, Rio Tinto could proceed with a multi-million dollar project to mine the special low-sulphur and low-phosphate coal which is presently being imported from South Africa — at about \$11 million annually including transport costs.

The government has set up a four-member interministerial committee to study the feasibility of the project, and a Swedish company is presently working on the design of the road, said the managing director of Rio Projects, Mr. Frederick Bohmke, this week.

In an interview with the *Gazette*, he said various tests had revealed that in the Zambezi Valley the Sengwe area alone had at least 200 million tons of open-castable coal which could be used to manufacture ammonia and could also be developed into a liquid fuel. However, because of the lack of development in the area, the state would have to set up the necessary access infrastructure before Rio Rinto could embark on such a project.

The Sencol project, as it is known, was first considered 12 years ago when Empress Mine had a coal requirement for smelting nickel copper, and a lot of drilling was done around the Gokwe area where vast coal reserves were found buried beneath unconsolidated rock.

Subsequently, further drilling was carried out in the Zambezi Valley on the basis of information received

on various water boreholes that had been drilled in the area. More coal reserves were found in 1975 in the area east of Siyabuwa and further south in the Simchembu area.

### SIGNIFICANT

"We began to appreciate that the discovery of the coal was important since it was low-sulphur and open-castable. This was also a significant discovery because even at that time the country was not able to meet all the varieties of coal requirements from Wankie.

"Between 1974 and now we have been engaged in various feasibility studies towards promoting the utilisation of the coal from Sengwa.

"Besides the potential of being able to mine cheap coal, there is the agricultural potential of the area for crops such as cotton. There is also the tourist potential of the game parks and access to the central shores of Lake Kariba. But until a road infrastructure is set up, nothing can really be done in the area.

"We have been trying to bring to the attention of both the former and the present government planners, the necessity of building a road, and maybe later a rail track, into the area," he told the *Gazette*.

The company has spent "a considerable amount of money" on drilling and the construction of temporary roads into the area for bringing out bulk samples for test purposes.

"To my knowledge the government is now working on this and the Swedish are working on the design

of the road. I suppose in the course of time there will be a road, but the matter has been under consideration for 12 years now."

Mr Bohmke said Zimbabwe did not have an enormous market for coal, and until such time as the Matabane to Beira rail link was fully operational, one could not really think about export markets.

But, he said, with 80% of the country's population destined for employment in the agricultural sector, it was clear that the country had a substantial market for fertiliser. Ammonia, which is one of the most appropriate utilisations of low-sulphur coal, could be used as a nitrogenous fertiliser. He said the idea of manufacturing a liquid fuel from coal, such as diesel or methanol had also been looked into but had been temporarily shelved due to current oil prices.

"The combination, therefore, of a liquid fuel and ammonia plant on our coal resources could be in the best long-term interests of Zimbabwe.

"Exports would not be a major utilisation of the coal. Providing it is not excessively more expensive to manufacture the ammonia rather than to buy it from elsewhere, over a 30-year period there would be a significant saving to the country.

"We certainly would be prepared to put up the mine but the state has to set up the infrastructure. Until then we cannot contemplate any projects to substitute for current imports," he said.

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CSO: 3400/252

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

CHANGES URGED IN LAW FIRMS--Despite the fact that Zimbabwe is now independent and has got competent black lawyers, most of the legal work for municipalities and parastatals is still being done by white law firms, the Minister of Transport, Cde Herbert Ushewokunze, said at the weekend. Addressing the Zimbabwe Association of Democratic Jurists at the university, Cde Ushewokunze said that black law firms were limited in their scope of work by doing "unremuneratively petty criminal work in the magistrates' court and equally unremunerative petty community court work involving divorces, maintenance and custody cases".

"Still to this day, the bulk of the legal work of municipalities-cities of Harare, Bulawayo, Gweru, Masvingo, Mutare, Marondera, Kwekwe, Chinhoyi, Chitungwiza and Kadoma is still being done by white law firms," he said.

"Still to this day, the bulk of the legal work of parastatals--National Railways of Zimbabwe, Air Zimbabwe, Arda, Ama, Cotton Marketing Board, Grain Marketing Board, Reserve Bank, Agricultural Finance Corporation...is done by white law firms." The minister said there was a crisis of confidence in black lawyers because "the black bourgeoisie and propertied class have apparently no confidence in the expertise of black lawyers". Cde Ushewokunze said that black lawyers were patronised by the working class, who, because they had no money, could not always afford the charges. "But, because black lawyers depend on the support of the working people with meagre resources, future expansion of black law firms is impossible without a dramatic restructuring of the economy. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Jun 86 p 1] /9274

COST OF LIVING FOR POOR--The cost of living for lower paid urban families in Zimbabwe rose almost 12,9 percent between May last year and last month while the better paid faced a rise of almost 13,4 percent in the same period. The last Government statistics show that the cost of living for the lower paid seems to have stabilised again after jumping rapidly late last year and early this year while the rate of rise for the higher income families although slower than the year end is far more regular. The lower paid's cost of living did not rise at all between April and last month while that for the better off rose just 0,5 percent. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Jun 86 p 1] /9274

CSO: 3400/251

SOUTH AFRICA

**AWB BRANCHES REPORTEDLY TO GET SPECIALLY EQUIPPED VANS**

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

Brandwag branches of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging have allegedly been advised to equip themselves with panel vans similar to the one the A-Team uses in the popular television series.

Sources say the vans are to be fitted out with racks for firearms, and with seats and other accessories, as in the black van seen weekly on television.

It is said that the vehicle, with its sliding side-door, will enable Brandwag branches to act as mobile fighting units in their local neighbourhood.

According to our sources, at least one Brandwag branch on the East Rand has already obtained such a panel wagon. *The Star* was told that the Security Police were aware of this.

The word that Brandwag branches should procure A-Team vans evidently went out shortly before the state of emergency was announced.

Sources said AWB members in some areas were ready for any spillover of black unrest into white areas on June 16.

AWB Brandwagte, consisting of about seven members, were specially established as "a precaution against the danger of unrest situations".

A spokesman for the AWB headquarters in Pretoria denied the allegations, saying "it is a very interesting story".

"I just wonder where our branches would get the money to buy A-Team vans," the AWB spokesman said.

A spokesman from the Directorate of Public Affairs at Police Headquarters said the police were not aware of the Brandwag panel vans.

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CSO: 3400/227

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKAANS TEACHERS LAUNCH CAMPAIGN TO COUNTER UNITARY EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Claire Robertson]

[Text] A group of Afrikaans teachers has launched an information campaign to counter what it sees as the leftist-liberal threat of a single education department for all races in South Africa.

This comes in the wake of a recent survey among English teachers in Natal which showed most believed there should be a single department of education for all.

A committee of the Federation of Afrikaans Teachers' Associations is drawing up a document to put into perspective "education within a community framework" — and the structures needed to realise it.

"It is the task of education and the relevant authorities to accommodate the educational needs and aspirations of the various groups in a multicultural country," says the latest edition of *Mondstuk*, journal of the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging (TO).

There is growing dissatisfaction among Afrikaans educators and parents over the exposure to "a subtle propaganda campaign" to give the impression that education departments based on race or language are not defensible — and that there is every reason to expect a unitary education system, the journal says.

This propaganda campaign has lead many Afrikaans organisations to say "so far and no further".

#### CONFUSING

One of the great concerns is that the Government's education policy is so confusing that false impressions are formed about it.

At the same time, the propaganda has made a great impression. For example, the impression was created that only a single education department could provide an equal standard of education for all "as though there were scientific proof of this".

There is also concern that State information machinery does little to throw a positive light on the education system — and radio and television give scant attention to the official policy of the Government.

"Given the massive support among Afrikaans organisations for education as an 'own affair', the silence from organised Afrikaans culture, the church and parents is difficult to understand," says the TO.

The organisation supports the concept of separate education departments, and has talked to thousands of Transvaal teachers on the subject.

At many of the meetings, calls were made for resistance to the leftist-liberal attack on education, the journal said.

● The survey, which showed Natal's English teachers were in favour of opening schools to all races is discredited elsewhere in *Mondstuk*.

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CSO: 3400/269

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SAAF IN TRANSVAAL EXERCISES--Pietersburg--The South African Air Force is carrying out high intensity exercises in the Northern Transvaal. The exercises started yesterday and involve the Pietersburg, Hoedspruit, Waterkloof and Swartkops air bases. The exercises will end on Monday. Fighters, helicopters and light aircraft are fighting a daily 24-hour "battle" between two fictitious forces over a wide area. A unit will be deployed at the airfield near Punda Maria in the Kruger National Park. An air force spokesman said care was being taken to cause minimal disruption in the park. Operation Golden Eagle is the second of a series of high intensity exercises, according to a statement issued by Air Force Headquarters in Pretoria. Brigadier P. D. Steyn said the exercises were being held to achieve command, control and training objectives. No further details have been released. [Text]  
[Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Jun 86 p 1] /9274

CSO: 3400/227

SOUTH AFRICA

THREE MENTIONED AS POSSIBLE TUTU SUCCESSORS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jul 86 p 6

[Article by Estelle Trengove]

[Text]

With less than a month before the election of a new Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, three names have been mentioned in church circles as possible successors to Bishop Desmond Tutu.

An elective assembly will meet on August 4 at St Barnabas School in Bosmont to choose a new bishop. Bishop Tutu is due to take office as the Archbishop of Cape Town in September.

The present Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg East, Bishop Simeon Nkoane, has been named as a possible successor to Bishop Tutu.

Bishop Nkoane, like Bishop Tutu, was the Dean of Johannesburg's St Mary's Cathedral some years ago.

Since the middle of last year, Bishop Nkoane has often been in the news for the role he played as a peacemaker in his trouble-torn area on the East Rand. He was hailed as a hero in the kwaThema township. In June last year, his house was petrol-bombed and he was threatened with death, but he resolved to stay on in kwaThema, as he believed God was calling him to serve the township's people.

Bishop David Russell has also been named as a contender. Earlier this year he was elected Bishop Suffragan of St John's, which includes Umtata and its surrounding area.

Prior to that, Bishop Russell was the senior clergyman on the staff of St George's Cathedral in Cape Town, with the title of chaplain to migrant workers. In this capacity, he was deeply involved in helping under-privileged people in the troubled shanty towns.

The third person in the running is the Rev Winston Ndungane (44), currently principal of St Bede's Theological College in Umtata.

Mr Ndungane is an executive member of the Anglican Consultative Council, which serves as a forum for consultation within the worldwide Anglican communion.

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CSO: 3400/259

SOUTH AFRICA

TRANSVAAL'S NEW BLACK MEC'S MAY GET GROUP AREAS EXEMPTIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jul 86 p 11

[Article by Sue Leeman]

[Text]

However, any application they made for exemption from the Group Areas Act would be considered and would not be refused out of hand.

The sources pointed out that parliamentarians chose to live in their own group areas, "to be near their own people".

Dr Hoods is believed to be staying on in his own house in Eersterus, Pretoria. Mr Mayet said he had not made a final decision, but would probably move to Pretoria at some stage. Mr Mavuso refused to discuss where he would live.

• The new executive committee, which is headed by Administrator Mr Willem Cruywagen and also includes MECs from the old system — Mr Fanie Schoeman, Mr John Griffiths and Mr Danie Kirstein — is expected to get down to work in earnest at the beginning of August.

At present the list of "general affairs" it will handle stands at 27, including health services (originally planned as an "own affair"), general aspects of local government, regional service councils, works, roads, housing, road traffic, law enforcement, shop hours, dog licenses, museums, libraries and horse racing.

Mr Cruywagen has indicated that MECs will not be allocated portfolios at this stage. However, sources have said portfolios will be dealt out once the new MECs gain more experience.

The new black MECs will still be confined to living in their own group areas.

Although they can apply to live in areas reserved for other race groups, provincial sources have indicated that it is considered "preferable" for Indian, coloured and black MECs to remain "among their own people".

In future the executive committees will be empowered to grant Group Areas Act exemptions.

But early indications are that the Transvaal's three new MECs, Dr Willie Hoods, of Eersterus, Mr Ismail Mayet, of Ophirton, and Mr John Mavuso, of Soweto, will continue to live in their own group areas, although they will probably move to Pretoria.

They will probably elect either to continue to live in their own homes or to rent or buy houses with the provincial subsidies provided to them.

Provincial sources have confirmed that the Group Areas Act still applies to the trio.

Although they can apply to live in a white group area, it is preferable that they "remain close to their own people in order to keep in touch", sources said.

## MEC Salaries

The six members of the Transvaal's new all-race Executive Committee can expect to earn salaries of at least R52 000 a year. It is understood that part of this is tax-free.

Also included in their packages, sources have indicated, is a monthly pension which after 15 years' service is equal to a month's salary at the time of retirement. If an MEC retires before 15 years are up, the pension is worked out on a *pro rata* basis.

Then there is a monthly housing allowance of R750 — although this is taxable — and the option of living in a Government house.

In addition, there is a chauffeur-driven vehicle which is fully serviced and fuelled but may be used only for official travel.

This package is understood to be what the old MECs were getting before the new committee was sworn in on Tuesday.

This could well be augmented when the Government implements the Schlebusch Commission's recommendations on more generous packages for public functionaries.

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CSO: 3400/259

SOUTH AFRICA

**CISKEI CUTS SPENDING FOR ONE YEAR**

**East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 21 Jun 86 p 2**

**[Text]**

**EAST LONDON** — Austerity measures controlling public service spending have been announced by the Ciskei Government for the period from July 1 this year to June 30 next year.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Director-General of Information in Ciskei, Mr Headman Somtunzi.

During this period, Mr Somtunzi said, civil servants would forfeit 50 per cent of their holiday pay to the state. Normal increments and promotions would be suspended and no vacant posts would be filled.

Subsidised vehicles would not be provided, and allowances paid to holders of such vehicles would be reduced "considerably", Mr Somtunzi said.

The use of government transport and spending generally would be strictly controlled.

To achieve the government's austerity goals, experienced administrative and financial officials had been appointed to supervise government spending.

"It is anticipated that these measures will in-

ject additional funds into the economy and so keep the much needed mechanism of job creation operating at its highest level."

Mr Somtunzi said the measures had been necessitated by the depressed economic conditions which prevailed in Southern Africa.

The poor economic climate, however, did not leave Ciskei worse off compared with its neighbours.

Mr Somtunzi said the Ciskei Government had since independence striven to attract industrial development.

Ciskei was anxious to retain the tempo of growth since the creation of new job opportunities was an urgent necessity to accommodate the additional manpower that became available every year.

This would help create stability, Mr Somtunzi said.

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CSO: 3400/229

SOUTH AFRICA

OPPOSITION LEADER FILES INTERDICT AGAINST CISKEI'S SEBE

MB112035 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2029 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] East London, July 11, SAPA--An urgent interdict has been filed against Ciskei's president L. Sebe by the leader of the newly-formed Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party, Chief L. Maqoma, calling on the supreme court to restrain the president or his agents from harassing or molesting the chief.

The application also seeks the return of land which belongs to the chief and was taken away from him by Mr Sebe through a government proclamation.

The application was supposed to have been heard in Bisho today, but was postponed until July 21.

Chief Maqoma's lawyer, Mr M. Qabaka, said Mr Sebe was cited as the respondent because his department was in charge of tribal authorities.

The lawyer said it was agreed by both the applicants and defendants that the matter be postponed. The respondents had been given until Thursday next week to file replies, he said.

In papers before the court, Chief Maqoma said that last Tuesday he was visited by Ciskei police who told him that they had been instructed to arrest him because he had formed a new party.

He said the chief was also challenging the validity of the appropriation of his land in Amajingqi, which consists of six villages.

Chief Maqoma, a former cabinet minister, had together with Mr Sebe fought a legal battle for the same six villages when they were claimed by a Chief Ndlazi, the papers said.

The two won the case and it was agreed that the land belonged to Chief Maqoma.

The chief said Mr Sebe had wanted the land in June last year, but had lost a court case over it and in June this year the president had usurped it by means of a proclamation.

In his application, Chief Maqoma also challenged the increase in deposits for candidates for election in the Ciskei National Assembly--from R 300 to R10,000, saying it was aimed at frustrating him in his campaign for election.

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CSO: 3400/275

SOUTH AFRICA

MANY OPTIMISTIC ABOUT BIG BOOM IN BLACK HOUSING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jul 86 p 7

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text]

Black homeownership is gaining momentum.

The Government's latest injection of R750 million into housing is likely to cut back the estimated backlog of 450 000 units by about 10 percent.

Not only will the multi-million rand allocation create thousands of jobs in the building industry, but the National Building Research Institute predicts that from 50 000 to 125 000 new homes could be brought on to the market.

Apart from the increasing rate in the provision of black housing in both the public and private sectors — LTA Comiat and Basil Read Sun Homes recently unveiled plans for nearly 2 000 homes for coloured people — the Great Sale through the Department of Local Government is hitting the 1 000 homes a month mark.

The country's building societies, too, are making big strides in the low-cost homes business, with the United, for instance, directing about 50 percent of its lending capability to black homeowners.

Mr Piet Kruger, general manager of the United's home-lending activities, says:

"This figure, however, is only the tip of the iceberg.

"The Government's R750 million allocation for low-cost housing is awaited with keen anticipation and there is no doubt that this move will get the ball rolling — not just for existing home buyers but for new and self-help housing projects as well."

The introduction of freehold property rights to blacks must

also boost sales.

Allied to this is the vital necessity of on-going employer support in housing requirements.

"About 90 percent of all the United's loans to date have been employer-assisted," says Mr Kruger.

The society's loans to black home buyers during 1985 amounted to R100 million and this figure is expected to be far exceeded this year.

Dr Llewellyn Lewis, president of the Institute of Housing for Southern Africa, urges the Government to release details of the R750 million as soon as possible so that the building materials supply industry can gear up to cope with the extra demand.

"It should be remembered," he says, "that even in the heyday of the Government's housing effort when townships were mass built, using high-speed techniques, the best delivery of economic units in a single year was 40 000.

"The current target must be at least 70 000 units a year."

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CSO: 3400/259

SOUTH AFRICA

SOWETO RESIDENTS REPORT DEATHS IN RENT CLASHES

MB161306 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1305 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 16, SAPA--Soweto residents reported people dying in Soweto today in clashes between Soweto City Council guards, residents and "comrades." But the Bureau for Information said police had received no reports of deaths. The trouble was apparently provoked by the rent issue, a resident said.

Many residents refused to pay rents following a call by the Soweto Civic Association, which demanded that councillors resign. Residents also say they face attacks by militant youths if they pay. The council has suggested that they pay through the post, but this has also been seen as unsafe as there could be "leaks" by council employees. Yesterday, the council extended a deadline for evictions over the rent boycott by seven days.

Unconfirmed first reports said the clashes broke out early today after an unknown number of residents in Naledi Extension 2 were "evicted" from their homes. The Bureau for Information said in a response to a SAPA inquiry about the report:

"According to the SA Police, Soweto municipal police today visited residents who are in arrears with their rents and warned them that they risked eviction if they failed to pay their rent.

"No evictions were made, however, and the SADF were not involved.

"No reports of any deaths have been received by the police in this regard."

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CSO: 3400/275

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

JOB CREATION PROGRAM--Umtata--Between 50,000 and 60,000 people could be employed between agricultural seasons in Transkei, where employment figures now top the 200,000 mark. This is an approach the ten-month-old, multi-faceted Transkei Employment Creation (TEC) programme is working towards in developing relief employment. The TEC programme, established after talks between Transkei's Prime Minister and the South African Government, and administered by a secretariat based at the Institute for Management and Development Studies, has run relief projects and a long-term programme aimed at creating self-sustaining jobs. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 19 Jun 86 p 3] /9274

CSO: 3400/229

SOUTH AFRICA

PIK BOTHA'S STAND ON SANCTIONS CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 6 Jul 86 p 14

[Commentary by John D'Oliveira]

[Text] MR PIK BOTHA's defiant speech at Witbank on Thursday evening must have sent the shivers running up and down the backs of those people who are still trying to hold the battered, limping South African economy together.

Reportedly, the South African Foreign Minister was cheered when he told his audience that further economic sanctions were inevitable and that the sooner they were implemented the sooner South Africa could show the world that sanctions and boycotts would not "finish" the country.

He said he saw the coming sanctions as an opportunity to show the world that punitive measures would not "break" South Africa.

Mr Botha heavily underlined the Government's view that it was not the outside world but South Africans who would decide over their own future.

He warned of an approaching period of even further isolation and of reduced living standards and added that this should be weighed against South Africans' right to determine their own future and to survive "with pride".

A number of points need to be made.

The first is that no country which aspires to being a modern, developed, Christian, democracy can live in isolation.

The second is that South Africa's prosperity and its security depend ultimately on its trading ability, on its ability to attract

foreign investment, foreign skills and foreign technology.

It was largely the sudden collapse of foreign confidence in South Africa that slashed the value of the rand, boosted inflation, brought the country to the brink of international bankruptcy, forced thousands of South African enterprises into liquidation, flung hundreds of thousands of people into unemployment and fanned the flames of violent revolution.

There is no doubt that, without the current recession, the situation in the black and coloured townships would have been much easier than it has been for the past two years.

Equally, there is no doubt that, had international confidence in the South African Government and the South African economy remained at the levels South Africa has been used to over the years, we would not be in our present economic — and security — predicament.

Mr Botha speaks of sanctions as if they are something to be faced in the near future.

But the international community has already applied effective sanctions against South Africa through a process of steady disinvestment (and non-investment) and through the intense pressure on the rand.

The only bright spot thus far has been increase in South Africa's now comparatively cheap exports.

However, if and when sanctions

are imposed by the West, they will be aimed primarily at shutting off South Africa from its vital export markets.

I have never believed that sanctions could ever be made really effective without both international unanimity and a commitment to a sea, air and land blockade that would cost billions of rands a year — and I do not think the world is ready for either.

What bothers me is that sanctions will be yet another turn of a screw that is already hurting South Africans of all races.

Whether the anticipated sanctions are effective in themselves is almost irrelevant.

What is relevant is that a decision by the West to impose sanctions will reflect a further erosion of confidence in South Africa, that this will lead to further problems for the South African economy, that more businesses will close, that more jobs will be lost and that, as a result, the situation in the townships will deteriorate.

Mr Botha is correct when he says that the world has no "right" to prescribe to South Africa on its internal policies and that South Africans have the "right" to determine their own future.

But whether the world had a "right" to act as it is now doing is beside the point.

The fact is that certain elements in the international community have lost confidence in South Africa, that some want to punish South Africa for its "racism" and that others will be forced by international and domestic opinion to embark on a

sanctions campaign against South Africa.

This process had started.

It has already hurt South Africa and all its people severely and it will hurt even more in the foreseeable future.

Now, all this might be worthwhile if there is any evidence that the process of international chastisement (whether justified or not) will help South Africa towards an acceptable solution.

Unfortunately, neither sanctions nor the South African Government's defiant reaction to sanctions will ease our country's transition from minority to majority rule.

Zimbabwe has shown that a comparatively strong economy moderates views on both sides of the political divide when the time comes for the transfer from white to black rule.

Unfortunately, both the South African Government and the international community appear determined to pursue courses which might devastate South Africa's and South Africans' greatest asset.

Mr Botha is right when he says that sanctions will neither "finish" nor "break" South Africa.

However, if we accept that sanctions will add significantly and cumulatively to both our economic and security problems, we should be doing everything in our power to avert sanctions and restore international confidence in South Africa.

Defiance, threats of punitive action against neighbouring states, warnings that we might be forced to default on our international commitments and extra-territorial excursions by our Defence Forces will only aggravate the situation — possibly severely.

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CSO: 3400/270

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS EXECUTIVES GIVE OPINIONS ON ANC, MANDELA

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 6 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Kitt Katzin]

[Text]

SHOULD Nelson Mandela be released and the ANC unbanned in SA's present circumstances?

NO, says the Government but many of SA's foremost business leaders say YES — despite the State of Emergency and ongoing violence.

Mandela, they say, should be released now more than ever, and the ANC urgently brought into the political debate and held responsible by the country at large for its actions and contribution.

People in prison, say some business leaders, did not make mistakes — "so let Mandela out to show what he is worth".

Commenting on whether he should be freed and the ANC unbanned, this is what some of the country's top business executives said:

**GAVIN RELLY**, chairman of Anglo-American: "I have always taken the view that whether one likes the ANC or not — and I personally do not like its policy of violence nor its Marxist economic thinking — it constitutes an important factor in the SA political set-up.

"Because its leader, Mandela, has been jailed, he has become a myth and I believe the ANC should be challenged for what it is and therefore we must release its leaders.

"Let them demonstrate

whether they have anything to offer. But while the whole process feeds on mythology, you can never come to grips with it — and I believe we have to."

**GORDON WADDELL**, chairman of Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co (JCI): "We cannot start to find a solution unless Mandela is part of the process. I have never doubted that he should be released and the ban on the ANC lifted. We will never find the answers, or hope for a settlement, unless this is done."

**RAYMOND ACKERMAN**, chairman of Pick 'n Pay: "We must convince the world that sanctions, which are a violent and immoral option in itself, will impoverish our country.

"Only economic growth will ensure peace in SA and blacks should stop calling for punitive measures.

"Yes, Mandela must be freed and the ANC unbanned, and if it is necessary to agree as a prerequisite for talks to renounce violence — on both sides — and dismantle apartheid, then it must be done.

"But there must be no conditions from either side in trying to reach agreement on an acceptable constitution — that will solve nothing.

"As businessmen, we must appeal to sanction-seekers not to go ahead and convince them that all of us will suffer irrepa-

rably as a result."

**IAN SIMS**, chairman of BP Southern Africa: "I welcome any move that will reduce the cycle of violence in SA and establish a political climate within which a permanent and peaceful solution can be negotiated.

"If this means the release or unbanning of political figures who are prepared to work towards this goal, then it seems to me to be a necessary step.

"The condition attached would be an obligation on all to act within the law.

"We clearly need dialogue and negotiation with the widest spectrum of all groups in SA."

**TONY BLOOM**, chairman of the Premier Group (from comments in an annual report published this week): "Political power-sharing is the ultimate issue to be addressed before South Africans can aspire to being a just society with equal treatment before the law for all citizens.

"The prerequisite for negotiations to take place must be the unbanning of organisations like the ANC and the release of Mandela and other jailed political prisoners.

"Negotiations with the ANC are an historic inevitability and the question is not whether, but rather when, these will take place.

"The necessity for immedi-

ate dialogue flows precisely from the fact that no one side in the SA struggle can impose its will on the other without tragic human casualties and widespread destruction of property.

"The urgency for this dialogue flows from the fact that polarisation is taking place at an alarming rate. Enfranchisement of blacks — government by consent — is a sine qua non for a peaceful future."

**DORIAN WHARTON-HOOD**, the MD of the Prudential Assurance Co of SA: "Unless Mandela is released and the ANC unbanned, SA will be faced with severe sanctions — I do not believe Mrs Margaret Thatcher and President Ronald Reagan will hold out for much longer."

He said British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to SA was crucial.

"He must at all costs get this message across to the Government. If he doesn't, and Mandela is not released, we'll find it impossible to come back once sanctions are imposed."

Mr Wharton-Hood, speaking from London, said he was impressed with the ground-swell of public sympathy for SA, and the belief that sanctions would exacerbate the current situation of unrest.

**NEIL CHAPMAN**, chief executive of Southern Life Insurance: "There can be no meaningful decision on SA without Mandela's release and the unbanning of the ANC."

He said it was not in the best interests of South Africans for the ANC's views to be withheld.

From what he had heard and read, it appeared that the ANC was more responsible than generally recognised in SA, Mr Chapman said.

He believed this obstacle had been caused by a lack of information on both sides.

He did not believe that the ANC could itself take the initiative in denouncing violence, but would probably respond to a strong initiative.

"The Government cannot expect the ANC to renounce violence without good reason, and so we find ourselves in a chicken-and-egg situation. Someone

must break out and the initiative must come from the Government."

**JOHN WILSON**, executive chairman of Shell SA, and president of the Federated Chamber of Industries: "We must distinguish between the ANC's internal and external wing, and talk to the moderate faction just as we must talk to rightwing groups like the AWB, HNP and the CP.

"By speaking to all political parties, and involving them in negotiations, we would depoliticise trade unions. I support Mandela's release and there should be no conditions."

It was not in SA's interests to imprison him and maintain the ban on the ANC. "If I was an ANC strategist, that's exactly what I would want.

"Without a strong economy you can't have a strong political system, and the Government is not performing politically."

**CHRIS SAUNDERS**, chairman of the Tongaat-Hulett Group: "If ever Mandela is to be released, surely this is the time, with the State of Emergency. On the question of renouncing violence, I understand both points of view, though at some point negotiations will have to begin.

"When they do, all groups will have to participate, which cannot be done if some leaders are in jail. Surely, we have that chance now, under the laws applicable to the State of Emergency. Unbanning the ANC is a matter of negotiation."

**FRED DU PLESSIS**, chairman of Sanlam: "I believe we cannot talk to the ANC if it continues to keep open its option on violence, which nobody else has. If it renounces violence and commits itself to a peaceful solution, I would welcome talks, support its unbanning and agree to Mandela's release. But not before it makes an unequivocal commitment that it stands for a peaceful solution."

**CLIVE WEIL**, MD of Checkers: "We should talk to everyone on the Right, Left and Centre, though I am not sure that emotional public appeals to the

Government to release Mandela and unban the ANC will have the desired effect.

"I support the use of a quiet diplomacy to get people together, but if at the end of exploratory talks it was held that real progress could only be achieved by unbanning black leaders, I would support those moves.

"However, I do not agree that SA should not talk to the ANC under other circumstances."

**SOL KERZNER**, MD of Kersaf Investments: "I support negotiations with all political groups against the background of a favourable political climate.

"Government policy is that the ANC should denounce violence. Either it does so in response to that request, or after a commitment by SA itself to eradicate all forms of apartheid. That we would be the only time we could talk to the ANC and release Mandela.

"You cannot have violence and anarchy as a basis for negotiation.

"It would be difficult for the ANC to suspend violence prior to an undertaking by SA to scrap apartheid.

"But if this happened, and Mandela was released and the ANC unbanned, then SA, having eradicated its racial laws, condemned by the ANC as being unjust, could justifiably hit back against possible increased terrorism on the basis that it is no longer defended the immoral apartheid system.

"Terrorism in SA would then be condemned by the world at large, and the ANC, which could not claim to justify ongoing violence on the basis that it was directed against an unjust system, would be the loser, and not SA.

"It is the sequence of events setting up talks with the ANC and the release of Mandela that is important.

"If apartheid was scrapped, and the ANC rejected violence, it would be in everyone's interests to release Mandela, and include the ANC with all groups in talks to devise a new constitution."

SOUTH AFRICA

DOCTORS' REPORT CALLS FOR RELEASE OF ALL JAILED CHILDREN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jul 86 p 13

[Text]

DURBAN — South African prisons should be emptied of children, according to a report compiled by two doctors who went on officially approved visits to South African jails.

"Have we abandoned all the laws that protect those too young and weak to do so for themselves?" paediatricians Professor Norma Saxe and Dr Margaret Elsworth asked in their report.

The doctors visited St Albans prison in Port Elizabeth, prisons in George and Worcester and the Victor Verster prison at Paarl, after a Committee of Concern for Children delegation discussed child prisoners with Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange. The visits were arranged by a prisons official.

"Should no alternatives be found to this present system, our society is faced with the chilling prospect of a generation of black juveniles who no longer believe in the way justice is practised by authority," the doctors warn.

"Children should not be in prison. If they have been sentenced, they should be in a place of safety. If they are awaiting trial, they should be returned to the custody of their parents or guardians. If this is not possible they should be kept in a place of safety."

The report found that the four prisons visited from May 20 to May 22 were "efficiently run by professionals; firm discipline is balanced by the strong vocational sense of many staff, some who show compassion beyond the call of duty.

"There was no evidence of abuse of any prisoner."

But the report concentrated on the plight of children in the jails and concluded: "It is a totally unacceptable situation to have children incarcerated in prisons."

The doctors said their impression was that the country's prisons were "experiencing a phenomenon unique in history, namely that, in comparison with both First and Third World figures, we have inordinate numbers of children incarcerated".

In Parliament this year, Minister le Grange announced that 13 556 of the 18 966 people arrested for unrest-related offences in 1985 were under the age of 20.

### **Public violence charges**

Children seen by the doctors in the prisons ranged in age from 10 years to 20. Many were being held on charges of public violence.

"Three juveniles were seen who had been awaiting trial for 11 months. There were others in a similar position."

"Many had been awaiting trial for over two months. Our impression of conditions for awaiting-trial juveniles was that one week in some prisons would be enough to engender permanent psychologi-

cal effects, deep resentment, habits of criminality and loss of faith in the system of justice."

All the prisons they visited were overcrowded. The St Albans prison maximum security section was 153 percent full during May while the medium security section was 105 percent full.

During the state of emergency last year, cell occupancy in the medium security section at this prison rose to 236 percent.

The George prison was about 140 percent full at the time of the doctors' visit.

The Prison Service's Brigadier E C van Zyl, who accompanied the doctors said: "Overpopulation is dealt with by the de-concentration of prisoners at prisons with a high population to prisons with a lower concentration."

Few of the children knew what their legal rights were. "Some had no knowledge that legal representation was possible to arrange," the report said.

## **Pressure of work**

Turning to medical care, the doctors found that "when large numbers of prisoners have to be seen, examination is likely to be cursory" and recommended that doctors and medical personnel "should refuse to be hustled by the pressure of work to a standard of medical care which is professionally unacceptable".

They also found that "the follow-up of notification of injuries sustained while in police custody is not thoroughly pursued.

"When a prison medical officer forwards a report about an injured prisoner to the police, there is no guarantee that the matter is pursued."

Brigadier van Zyl responded: "All injuries are recorded, treated and investigated by the SA Prisons' Service and, where necessary, by the police."

If, on admission, a prisoner was found to be injured, or alleged he had been assaulted, a written report and the medical officer's finding were handed to the SA Police, she said.

The doctors conclude that conditions for detainees and awaiting-trial prisoners were worse than those of sentenced prisoners.

In a sub-section on "conditions for detainees at St Albans prison", they described a cell for about 30 people which had "inadequate sanitation, was damp, with walls and floors in poor condition ... There was no privacy, no radio, no library, no TV, limited visiting and no social services available through the prison".

"We do not criticise the Prison Service for this; we condemn the practice of detention which dumps large numbers of people at the doors of prisons which are not structured to cope with them."

A spokesman for St Albans, Lieutenant-Colonel Danie Immelman, said: "The cell was not occupied at the time of the visit but was being renovated.

"The physical treatment, circumstances for detainees and awaiting-trial prisoners are the same as those for sentenced prisoners.

"The Prisons Service is satisfied that all people entrusted to its care are treated in a responsible and professional way in accordance with internationally accepted standard minimum rules."

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CSO: 3400/258

SOUTH AFRICA

EDUCATOR SAYS LEBANON SITUATION POSSIBLE

MB140516 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2202 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 14, SAPA--The South African Political situation could well deteriorate to a Lebanon or northern Ireland type of violent confrontation, Dr Neville Alexander a leading educationist said tonight.

He said "calculated slaying" of collaborators of about 200 individuals by political activists had inspired "awe" and led to the serious questioning of the policy of non-collaboration.

He was speaking on the topic "Aspects of Non-collaboration in the Western Cape 1943 to 1963."

The lecture is part of the Western Cape Roots and Realities conference being held at the University of Cape Town this week.

Despite the fact that this policy had given rise to either "revulsion, indifference, or exhalation," it still had the potential for creative political developments in the "liberation struggle," he said.

He defined non-collaboration as a cause of action whereby the "oppressed people refused to work the instruments of their own oppression."

The recent developments at KTC and Crossroads, where several people had been killed, could only be described as a disastrous development in the "liberation struggle" in South Africa.

He said certain people who were armed never realised that the other side could also be armed.

The lecture was attended by more than 250 people.

"Today, the policy and ethos of non-collaboration is so integral to our struggle for national liberation and emancipation that any hint, even of talks with the present government, raises the political temperature particularly of the black youth and of organised black workers," he said.

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CSO: 3400/276

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY DECRIES MEDIA PORTRAYAL OF COUNTRY

MB171027 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "The Media View of South Africa"]

[Text] Just as visitors to South Africa are often amazed to find that the situation in the country is not as bad as they were led to believe, so South Africans visiting abroad are shocked at the manner in which events in their country are portrayed.

It is little wonder that the South African minister of tourism, Mr John Wiley, spoke of the totally one-sided projection of the South African theme when he addressed a group of businessmen on tourism in New York this week. As this is the way the media have been portraying events in South Africa, Mr Wiley found it necessary to state the country was not going up in flames. What was happening, he said, was that the authorities were stemming the tide of communist terrorism in what he referred to as the world's [words indistinct]. It would be safe to say that it was the first time his audience had heard that perception of what was going on in South Africa. They, like everyone else, have been led to believe that South Africa is a country where 20 million blacks are being oppressed by 5 million whites, and that the violence over the past few years is as a result of this repression.

No real attempt has been made by the media to point out that the violence is being perpetrated by black radical elements opposed to the process of evolutionary reform which the government has instituted over the past few years. At the forefront of this action is the Moscow-backed ANC and its front organizations.

Obviously the government cannot stand aside and allow this campaign of intimidation to continue. Emergency powers are enforced to stamp out the violence and unrest so that greater (?attention) can be given to the process of political and constitutional reform favored by all moderate South Africans, white as well as blacks.

It is high time that the international media made serious efforts to portray the South African situation as it really is. The only ones benefitting from the present treatment are those wishing to see South Africa delivered into the Soviet camp.

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CSO: 3400/276

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP REACTS TO AMBASSADOR'S COMMENTS ON FREE PRESS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jul 86 p 11

[Article by David Braun]

[Text] CAPE TOWN — Opposition politicians have objected to the recent statement by South African Ambassador to London Dr Denis Worrall that, apart from the emergency regulations, the Press is free.

Dr Worrall told the British House of Commons Foreign Affairs Select Committee this week that Press restrictions related only to the emergency and the handling of the emergency.

For the rest, the Press is able to report on developments in the country and there is a vigorous political debate going on now.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Information Mr Peter Soal takes a different view: Dr Worrall has not told the whole story.

A respected South African editor once compared editing a newspaper in this country with walking across a minefield blindfolded.

We do have a vigorous Press, but that is in spite of all the restrictions placed on it by legislation passed by the National Party, he said.

Professor Nic Olivier, the PFP's research director, in a paper on legislative and other provisions affecting the Press and Press freedom in South Africa, lists dozens of measures which have added to the newspaper minefield.

Many controls on the contents of newspapers are found in other countries which claim a free Press.

These include laws which affect the publishing of indecent or obscene material; common law principles relating to defamation, the publication of blasphemous matter, invasion of privacy, contempt of court or Parliament; restrictions under the Protection of Information Act (formerly Official Secrets Act); the protection of children; misleading advertisements; the publishing of results of opinion polls within a certain period before elections.

However, South African editors must also watch for pitfalls which are contained in the Prisons Act, the Commissions Act, the Defence Act, the laws affecting armaments development and production and the procurement of certain national supplies, the Internal Security Act (including a host of measures aimed at the publishing of information on affected and banned organisations), the Inquests Act, the Petroleum Products Amendment Act, and the Police Act.

● In terms of the Prisons Act there are strict prohibitions on the sketching and photographing of prisons and prisoners and the burial of executed people, and the publishing of such sketches or photographs (except in certain specified circumstances).

No newspaper may publish any information concerning the be-

haviour or experience in prison of any prisoner or former prisoner or concerning the administration of any prison without taking reasonable steps to verify such information.

There are controls on the purchase and publication of prisoners' writings, statements, life stories or biographical sketches relating to the offences which caused them to be imprisoned.

● Contempt of court, defeating or obstructing the course of justice: Mr Kelsey Stuart, in his book "The Newspaperman's Guide to the Law", defined contempt of court as any wilful or grossly negligent commission or omission calculated to bring into contempt or disrepute the administration of justice, by or in the courts, whether by insulting the officials charged therewith or by rendering it ineffective.

Professor Olivier says in his paper that publications prejudicial to fair trials could amount to contempt of court.

Newspapers are further affected by matters sub judice.

There are also laws which affect contempt of Parliament, contempt of commissions, contempt of the Publications Appeal Board as well as restrictions on the right to attend court and on the right to publish proceedings, he says.

● Restrictions under the Defence Act include restricting the right of access to certain places; censorship during operations in defence of the Republic or for the prevention or suppression of terrorism or internal disorder; restrictions on the publication of information on the composition, movements or disposition of SADF forces; and a prohibition on sketching or photographing military installations.

● The Internal Security Act gives the Minister of Law and Order sweeping powers to detain and ban people, and to close down organisations and publications.

The publication of certain people's speeches and utterances may be restricted.

Any person who advises, encourages, incites, commands, aids or procures any person or uses any language calculated to cause any person to commit an offence by way of protest against any law or in support of any campaign against any law or for the repeal or modification of any law, may be deemed to be guilty of an offence in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The Minister may prohibit the publication of anything which expresses the view or conveys information which is calculated to endanger the security of the state or the maintenance of law and order, or which propagates or promotes the spread of communism.

● Police Act: any person who publishes any untrue matter in relation to any action by the Force or member of the Force in relation to the performance of his functions as such a member without having reasonable grounds for believing such a statement is true shall be guilty of an offence.

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CSO: 3400/260

SOUTH AFRICA

**EDITOR SAYS ROAD TO WESTERN STYLE DEMOCRACY DIFFICULT BUT POSSIBLE**

**Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 6 Jul 86 p 1**

**[Commentary by David Carte, BUSINESS TIMES Editor]**

**[Text]**

**I**t is no coincidence that nearly all the world's democracies are rich.

It is largely wealth that distinguishes the First World from the Third.

Only when one is well fed, clothed and sheltered and does not have to shoot to survive can one worry about a neighbour and his rights.

The delicate liberal sensibilities so evident in the West today are mostly the product of relative wealth and physical security achieved over the centuries.

In a battle for survival, self-interest and the law of the jungle prevail. Might is right and moralists do not have a chance.

The democracies arrived at their present happy state after 2 000 years and innumerable wars.

The prosperity of most democracies came from shameless exploitation of colonists, slaves and indigenous populations.

Those who live in rich democracies today are no more than fortunate inheritors. With their borders mostly closed to the poor of other nations, they are closed clubs, their exclusivity ensured by nuclear weapons. They have no right to feel self-righteous or morally superior.

Not even the newest of the great democracies, Japan and West Germany, are self-made. They are the beneficiaries of supremely generous American aid after the Second World War.

Newsweek magazine may expect it, but Third World nations will not arrive at democracy overnight.

Prosperity makes for democracy and democracy makes for prosperity. The two feed on each other.

Unfortunately, for most of its 300 years, heterogeneous South Africa has been too poor to be truly democratic. Such democracy as exists here is a legacy, a sort of cast-off, of our wealthy colonial master for years, Great Britain.

There has been some highly concentrated wealth since the discovery of gold and dia-

monds more than a century ago. It is probably thanks to those minerals that the frail democratic plant lives at all.

Until 1948, the British siphoned off as much of SA's wealth as they could. Then it was the turn of the Afrikaner to tax and spend on his upliftment — opera houses and all — instead of on an impoverished black community.

Now the Afrikaner is urbanised, educated and prosperous, and is becoming more of a democrat, more prepared to consider reform. The evidence is there in this week's Unisa study.

**J**

Just as we appear to be getting somewhere along the tortuous road to democracy, we have a horrendous recession. Coincidentally a morally superior West threatens us with sanctions.

If the world goes ahead, as the Unisa study makes clear, a million jobs will be lost — most of them black — bringing black unemployment up to 32%.

This will inevitably increase unrest, which in turn will increase repression, particularly once the West has played its last card, sanctions.

Racial polarisation will be aggravated and we could end up, if not in a race war, in Third World straits for decades.

There is a way a tragedy of monstrous proportions can be averted and it is the very opposite of sanctions.

It is a vast investment and upliftment programme by the West similar to the Marshall Plan that helped to reconstruct Europe.

For this to come about, our Government would have to agree to a clearly defined programme leading to true democracy.

The West would have to help us get there with capital, manpower and, if necessary, arms.

These are the things one wishes more than hopes that PW Botha and Geoffrey Howe will discuss when they meet.

We have what the great democracies of the West want and they have what we want.

The West wants jobs and a purpose in life for millions of well-educated young people. We can offer it all.

South Africa needs development capital to lift a big Third World population into the First.

The West needs a home for capital that is wastefully washing around the world, playing speculative markets in currencies, commodities and futures. It also needs the growing market that such a development programme implies.

The West wants cheap raw materials. We have them in abundance.

If an economic miracle a la Japan and West Germany can be pulled off in SA, this nation could be saved for democracy and all of Africa could eventually follow.

This would mean far more than all the emotional claptrap being spoken and sung about Africa in the West today.

/13104

CSO: 3400/270

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC REPRESENTATIVES VISIT PORTUGUESE WOMEN'S GROUP

Lisbon AFRICA HOJE in Portuguese No 12, May 86 p 18

[Text] "This spring in Portugal will not be like others. This sunny spring, words and tears replaces solidarity against one of the greatest crimes against humanity: the existence of apartheid."

With these words, the Portuguese Women's Democratic Movement (MDM) began the salute to two African National Congress (ANC) directors from South Africa who were in Portugal last month. Invited by MDM, Hilda Bernstein and Susan Mnuanzana came to Portugal above all to get support for an international boycott capable of isolating the Republic of South Africa.

In addition to a public solidarity session, in which a motion was approved to repudiate the Portuguese government's attitude at the United Nations when it voted against "sanctions against Pretoria, against support for South African liberation movements, and against calling a world conference on sanctions against the South African regime," the ANC directors, through MDM, requested an audience with Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, who claimed an over-full agenda in order not to receive them.

On the other hand, they were received by the Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs and Women's Conditions of the Republic's Legislative Assembly. "I felt outraged," Hilda Bernstein exclaimed in reaction to the position of some of the members of the Foreign Affairs Commission which, according to MDM director, Fernanda Mateus, was "an undignified and even provocative behavior, especially on the part of the Social Democratic Party." The ANC directors were really "amazed" at the fact that the Portuguese government claimed to be "safeguarding the interests of millions of Portuguese residents in South Africa" in order to vote with the minority at the UN.

Nevertheless, Fernanda Mateus told us, the visit had some positive aspects, there having been even "a certain indignation that the Portuguese government had voted against the sanctions." Let it be on record that some Portuguese residents of South Africa with whom we spoke confirmed that a great part of the Portuguese community adopted South African nationality and that young Portuguese descendants are even drafted into the South African Armed Forces. They said they scarcely missed Portugal, which never gave them any opportunity, except enough to come see relatives (especially on Madeira, where many originated).

13165/9435

CSO: 3442/246

SOUTH AFRICA

SAIRR SAYS REFORMS OVERSHADOWED BY ECONOMIC, POLITICAL INSTABILITY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Jul 86 p 17

[Article by Colleen Ryan]

[Text] The Government has enacted its most significant reforms in the past three months, but these have been overshadowed by economic problems and political instability, culminating in the declaration of the state of emergency.

This is the finding of the Quarterly Countdown report of the South African Institute of Race Relations. The report was released today.

The report lists a number of positive developments, but says "all of this was overshadowed by continuing economic recession, intensifying political violence, culminating in the reimposition of a state of emergency of June 12".

Other problems are "growing international pressure and resurgent white right-wing reaction which included the breaking up of National Party meetings".

Highlights in recent months include the abolition of pass laws, some freehold rights for blacks, restoration of citizenship to many black South Africans, uniform identity documents, the opening of central business districts and the reprieve of Duncan Village, which had been threatened with removal.

"In addition, fully multiracial executive government was instituted at provincial level, though on a nominated basis only. At the same time, however, the Government continued with its programme of phasing in racially-based 'own affairs' administration."

The study contains a "regression report" — and at the top of this list is

the signing of two controversial security laws by the State President after these had been rejected by the Houses of Delegates and of Representatives.

The report lists a number of reform developments, but most of these have qualifications:

- The abolition of influx control, which is seen as the most important reform since World War 2. But, says the report, the introduction of measures to combat disorderly squatting, slums and health hazards give the Government unacceptably wide powers;

- The publication of the National Council Bill, an interim measure to give blacks a say at central government level;

- The kwaZulu-Natal indaba which had been held to negotiate joint government for the area as well as the introduction of a kwaZulu-Natal Bill to Parliament. A major setback to the initiative is the Government's recent dismissal of a number of New Republic Party members from the Natal executive council;

- An important development at local government level is the call by a number of communities to establish multiracial local government. Calls for multiracial councils have come from George, Pietermaritzburg, Sandton and Stanger. However, the Government's determination to press ahead with the imposition of Regional Services Councils had once again shown its commitment to racial separation at this level;

- While many black South Africans

stood to regain their citizenship in terms of the South African Citizenship Act, "the implications of the Act are that not all Africans eligible to regain their South African citizenship will do so."

The report says illiterate people will be at a great disadvantage because most people had to make written application to regain their lost status.

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CSO: 3400/270

SOUTH AFRICA

**SAPOA SAYS REEF TO BEAR BRUNT OF URBAN INFLUX**

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jul 86 p 14

[Article by Winnie Graham]

[Text]

The dismantling of influx control, expected to pose "mind-boggling problems" for environmental planners, will be felt more keenly on the Reef where more blacks will settle than at coastal centres, according to Mr James Croswell, chairman of the South African Property Owners Association's (SAPOA) housing matters committee.

He was commenting on reports from a conservation conference in Namibia this week when Dr Alan Heydorn, an adviser to the South African Council for Environment, said the urban influx to coastal areas would present massive pressure on the environment, especially on the Cape Flats where the need to house an additional 750 000 people over the next decade would make it an "ecological crisis zone".

Mr Croswell, however, believes the real threat on environmental pressure will be felt "a great deal more inland".

He said: "Major low-cost

housing developments will become dominant in inland areas close to industrial centres. Obviously certain pockets will develop round Port Elizabeth—but only if the car industry emerges from the doldrums".

He pointed out the Government is attempting to protect the coastal environment by imposing a ban on property development within 500 m of the high-tide coastline.

"Although SAPOA welcomes Government concern over the preservation of the coastal ecology it hopes the Act will not become an added excuse for extra red-tape to deter or ensnarl urgently required low-cost housing developments."

He said SAPOA had suggested that instead of a blanket ban on all coastal developments, a permit for development be issued subject to the compliance of conditions set down by the Environmental Impact Assessment body.

Mr Croswell, a leading South African civil engineer involved

in township development for the private sector, said the majority of township developments along the coast were small-scale as they were aimed at the upper middle income group planning to retire along the coast.

Ecologists at the Namibia conference also expressed concern that the Kuils River was now carrying more water, in the form of recycled sewage from the Cape Flats settlements, than it was evolved to.

Mr Croswell believes the problem will be short-lived.

He said: "As water becomes an ever rare commodity in South Africa, it will be recycled for human use rather than become an effluent to be washed away by rivers. Cape Flats sewage will be transformed into drinking water as is now the case in Windhoek and many other parts of the globe".

He said excessive effluents now swelling rivers would soon cease to be a problem as local research is afoot to turn effluent to useful purpose.

/9274  
CSO: 3400/258

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ON ZAMBIA'S, ZIMBABWE'S CALL FOR SANCTIONS

MB110607 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Untitled SABC Commentary]

[Text] Some leaders in Southern Africa seem to have childlike faith in their ability to escape the consequences of their own actions, as they pursue their campaign for sanctions against South Africa.

From all accounts Sir Geoffrey Howe is having an uphill struggle in his present mission to protect the two chief culprits from themselves. His commonsense attitude finds no favour in government circles in Zambia and Zimbabwe.

As the possibility of sanctions grows more real, so governments in Southern Africa have been stating their attitudes more clearly. This week Malawi and Lesotho came out against sanctions.

Swaziland has always been firmly opposed to any such action. Botswana and Mozambique are more equivocal but tend also to be opposed. On the other hand Zambia and Zimbabwe have chosen to raise their demands for sanctions to a new level of stridency--President Kaunda at his meeting with the British foreign secretary, and Mr Mugabe's foreign minister with his insulting behavior to former President Jimmy Carter.

Presumably it is possible that these leaders are quietly hoping that they fail to achieve their demands. That way they may maintain their hardline pose while continuing to enjoy the benefits of their relationship with South Africa. If their sincerity is accepted, however, their reasoning is obscure.

No doubt it is true, as one commentator reported this week, that neither has yet made a proper examination of how wide ranging sanctions would affect his country.

Nevertheless, in view of the extent of their economic dependence on South Africa, they must know that the cost would be high. It has been suggested that they are depending on Western governments, the very governments they are now alienating with their behavior, to pay the cost for them.

According to the most favourable study so far published it would amount to about R4,000 million. Some countries in the West have already indicated that they have no intention of providing even a small part of that sum: others have studiously avoided the subject.

The last possibility is that these leaders do not expect South Africa to take any action that would affect them, even if they succeeded in their campaign. If so, it would be better for them to hope that Sir Geoffrey does manage to protect them from themselves.

If sanctions do succeed in damaging economic activity in South Africa it is going to take active steps to ensure that the least possible harm befalls its own people, inevitably the effect of such a concentration of resources would be felt disproportionately in southern African countries that now benefit from those resources being more generally available.

To the extent that there was some leeway in such a situation for South Africa to offer its neighbours protection, it would have to be discriminating in doing so.

Naturally it would do what it could for those countries that had been supportive in trying to prevent sanctions. Others would have to manage as best they could. There would certainly be no sympathy wasted on governments that had been in the forefront of the sanctions clamor.

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CSO: 3400/274

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ON PLAN FOR BLACK EDUCATION UNREST

MB100855 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Station Commentary: "Education and Unrest"]

[Text] There is little doubt that the ones most seriously affected by the unrest situation in South Africa are the country's black school children. The whole question of black education has become so politicized by radical elements who are furthering aims that have nothing or little to do with education, that the normalization of the situation has obviously become the top priority.

It is simply not possible to implement fully the changes which will give effect to the government's stated commitment to equal standards of education for all South Africans, while the present untenable conditions at some black schools are allowed to continue. Those who are interested in anarchy rather than education cannot be allowed to hold sway. Unrest, violence, intimidation and class boycotts have to be brought to an end if there is to be any meaningful future for the country's young people.

It is towards this end that a plan has been announced in Pretoria by the Department of Education and Training. It is not intended as the final solution to the problem, but it should be seen rather as a step in that direction. One of its main factors entails preventing troublemakers getting into the schools as pupils and causing disruption.

Announcing the plan, the deputy director-general of the department, Mr Jaap Strydom, said much of the responsibility for its success would rest on the shoulders of the country's 7,000 black school principals and 48,000 teachers. The overall costs factor of the plan was not a consideration at this stage. The important thing was the return to the normal education process.

It is one of the ironies of the unrest situation in South Africa that it is precisely in the fields of black education that so much has already been done in the way of reform and so much more is contemplated. Now much will also be done to ensure that radical elements will no longer be allowed to undermine the education process, and through it, evolutionary change in the country.

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CSO: 3400/274

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY STRESSES BLACK ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

MB110812 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "Black Economic Advancement in South Africa"]

[Text] Whatever the reasoning being the campaign for economic sanctions against South Africa might be, there can certainly be no pretense that it is in the best interest of the country's black and other nonwhite communities.

Two factors in particular need to be borne in mind by the campaigners. Free trade with the outside world and foreign investment have been largely responsible for the development of South Africa's economy, by far the strongest in Africa. And in turn the country's strong economy has been largely responsible for the development and upliftment of its black people, to the extent that they have the highest standard of living on the continent. Obviously the continued development and upliftment of the black, colored and Asian communities in South Africa will be almost entirely dependent on the ability of the economy to finance it.

The economic advancement of South Africa's nonwhite communities is illustrated by figures contained in a survey conducted by the University of South Africa's Bureau of Market Research. The results of the survey released this week show that a drastic redistribution of income has been taking place in the past 5 years, during which time the personal disposable income of whites fell by 17.9 percent. In the 13 years between 1972 and 1985, the black, colored and Asian share of the total disposable income rose by 12.2 percent to 44.5 percent. It follows that with the continuing increase in their salaries and living standards, blacks have been acquiring a rising degree of importance to the country's industrialized economy. It is estimated that by the turn of the century the black share of consumer spending in South Africa will have risen to about two-thirds of the total.

It is in the light of these facts that the attempts to bring the South African economy to its knees must be evaluated. There simply is no way that a drastic drop in their standard of living can benefit the black communities of South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/274

SOUTH AFRICA

VISTA UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES NOT CLOSED

MB141249 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1022 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, 14 July, SAPA--Three of Vista University's campuses--Soweto, Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth--had not been closed for the rest of the year although the "great majority" of students had "eliminated" themselves from further study for 1986 because they boycotted semester tests, the university's rector, Professor C.F. Crouse, said today.

He was reacting to a newspaper report today that "thousands" of students who were enrolled at the three campuses would remain idle for the rest of the year following the closures last week.

"The campuses are not closed... There are still small numbers of students at each who will continue their studies for the year, although the great majority have eliminated themselves," Prof Crouse said.

In total, about 1800 students were involved, while about 40 to 50 were continuing their studies at each of the three campuses.

In a statement last week, Prof Crouse said students of the three campuses had boycotted the June semester tests, although activities were normal at the remaining three campuses.

The university council had decided unanimously on 5 July "that the rules regarding continuation to the second semester be upheld.

"This rule stipulates that a student should have attained a semester mark of at least 40 percent in a course to continue his studies during the second semester in that specific course.

"Students who boycotted semester tests have accordingly eliminated themselves from further studies in 1986 in those courses," he said.

The council noted "with concern" that many deserving students were "deliberately deceived" into boycotting the tests, and the senate had been requested to consider means of accommodating these students during 1987.

The senate would take a decision on this matter in August, and students concerned would be informed afterwards.

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CSO: 3400/274

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY SAYS ANC HAS NO CHANCE OF SEIZING POWER

MB140839 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "The ANC"]

[Text] Clear evidence of police successes in combating terrorism and the role being played by the public in this regard is a great encouragement to the vast majority of moderate and peace-loving South Africans.

With the arrest of 5 ANC terrorists in the past few days the total number of ANC operatives killed or captured since the start of the state of emergency a month ago has been brought to 21.

A paper published by the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria said that the efficiency of the police in combatting terrorism in South Africa had more than trebled since September 1984 when the unrest started. It pointed out that until a few months ago the ANC's prime targets were black town councillors, the police, and people associated with the state. Now the ANC has been forced to concentrate on less risky targets, hence the recent bomb attacks against civilians and landmine attacks on farmers.

The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, has emphasized that police successes in combating terrorism could not have been achieved without the assistance received from the public especially black people. This demonstrates a new determination on the part of the Security Forces and the public to combat the source of terrorism. Above all, it shows that the ANC constitutes no real threat to the country and that it has no chance of succeeding in its goal of seizing power in South Africa.

While it continues with its acts of terror it also has no chance of seeing its leaders involved in negotiating a new political dispensation in South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/274

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

STATISTICS ON WHITE WAGES--Whites still clearly dominate the top structures of the one million-strong public service and their salaries will eat up nearly half of the State's wage bill of more than \$10,300 million this year. This is in spite of the fact that whites make up just over one-third of all public servants. Figures from Central Statistical Services show that white public servants earn well above what their coloured, Indian and black counterparts take home. According to figures for the first quarter of 1986, a total of 1,052,252 people are now employed in central government departments, the self-governing homelands, the provincial administrations, local authorities and various statutory bodies. In the first three months of this year they earned a total of R2,597 million. According to the figures, 391,077 people are now working in central government. But the average black salary was only R513 as compared with R1,253 for whites. Indians took home an average of R1,144 and coloureds R754. Another 127,890 people now work in the self-governing homelands, where the average salary for blacks is R523. Provincial administrations employ a total of 262,189 people, paying whites an average of R1,296 and blacks R387. Indians get R1,014 and coloureds R508. At local authority level there are 240,100 employees--140,000 of them blacks. The average here for whites is R1,808 and for blacks R372. Then there are another 30,996 employed by various statutory bodies, such as the CSIR, the performing arts councils and state libraries. Whites employed here average R1,981 a month and blacks get R304. Public service employment figures have grown steadily over the past few years--in spite of promises by State President Mr P. W. Botha to run a tighter administrative ship. Government spokesmen say more staff are needed under the new tricameral constitutional system. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jul 86 p 7] /9274

UCASA RESTRUCTURED--The Urban Councils Association of South Africa, UCASA, has restructured its Executive to accommodate the new dispensation of participation in the regional service councils. At its National Executive meeting in Bloemfontein, USASA amended its constitution to give its nine regions representation on the National Executive. The Executive has been enlarged to make it a countrywide representative body. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jul 86 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/274

SOUTH AFRICA

## GOVERNMENT BOOST TO NORTHERN TRANSVAAL EXPERIENCES DELAYS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jul 86 p 7

[Article by Dirk Nei]

[Text]

PIETERSBURG — The task of beefing up the border areas of the Northern and North-Western Transvaal has proved to be a slow and costly process, with the Government finding itself forced to pump millions of rand into the improvement of security and of infrastructure.

The desperate economic situation of most farmers has made the operation even more difficult, as private enterprise participation is at a low ebb.

Nevertheless, Government action has undoubtedly helped to check a major exodus of farmers, which reached alarming proportions in 1980.

The measures taken have included:

- The implementation of some aspects of the act on designated areas, such as financial incentives for farmers living less than 10 km from the border, and assistance to new farmers.

- The provision of Escom power to most remote districts.

- Improvements in telephone and radio networks throughout the region.

- The enlargement of military bases, and the

training of a formidable reserve force including farmers and their families.

- A spectacular advance in the tarring of roads and the provision of an effective transport service for the speedy moving of produce and livestock to distant markets.
- The development of towns such as Ellisras and Messina into more effective commercial and service centres.
- A recent financial package to reduce high interest rates on loans, and to assist farmers with the problem of short term cash shortages.

A senior official of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning could not give an accurate figure, but agreed that the Government had put more than R200 million into the border region during the past five years.

This included about R50 million to assist farmers to consolidate their farms, buy implements and reduce debts.

The Government has also recognised water as a key factor requiring urgent attention.

Mr Jack Botes, chairman of the Northern Transvaal Regional Development Advisory Committee, has confirmed that the utilisation of the Limpopo River had become a top priority.

He said talks had been held between South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe, as the Limpopo was an international river, but added that no final decision had been taken yet.

Impressive as all this activity may be, it produces problems at grassroots level.

"The Government's share in improving our lot is indispensable, but of necessity it has been spread thinly over a wide area. Some of the delays have resulted in a total loss of momentum for promising projects," commented Mr Ross Thom, chairman of the Alldays development committee.

He said the Government's plan to develop the village of Alldays into a viable commercial centre was received with great enthusiasm when it was announced four years ago.

"But all I have to show at this point is a handful of town plans and a few thousand rand from private and Government sources, which I cannot start spending because of red tape and administrative delays."

He added that there was a total lack of co-ordination between the departments which had to give final approval to the respective projects. As a result of the delay, interest by outside investors had waned.

Plans already approved include those for a new post office, a hospital, a Government building, several blocks of flats, additional school facilities, a swimming bath and a golf course.

But nothing can be done until essential services are laid on and official approval has been granted. Similarly, several other remote communities just have to wait their turns, while the present economic recession continues to take its toll.

However, many of the border farmers have stayed afloat miraculously.

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER COMMENTS ON WHEAT SALE FROM U.S.

MB101024 Johannesburg SAPA in ENglish 1013 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, 10 July, SAPA--A further quantity of 66,000 tons of wheat would be imported from the United States, the minister of agricultural economics and of water affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, announced today.

Due to unfaourable climatic conditions, especially during the last few years, "it became necessary for South Africa to supplement its wheat requirements from abroad," he said.

Contrary to other drought-stricken African countries, South Africa found itself in the favourable position "of being able to supplement its food shortfalls through imports, which are settled for in cash."

Mr Wentzel said South Africa also supplied wheat to certain other African countries, "which in the current year will entail deliveries of approximately 150,000 tons of wheat to neighbouring states."

The minister said South Africa had until now "not encountered unsurmountable obstacles to trade in the traditional way and it is trusted that, in spite of alleged trade sanctions the country's traditional trading partners will proceed with their international treaty obligations and continue to trade with South Africa on a non-discriminatory basis."

"Should it, however, develop differently in future, the South African Government will perforce have to drastically review its purchasing policy from abroad."

In this regard, further wheat supplies would in all probability have to be imported from abroad in the foreseeable future, Mr Wentzel said.

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CSO: 3400/272

SOUTH AFRICA

DEBT CRISIS, LOCUSTS, DROUGHT PUT FARMERS ON BRINK OF RUIN

Debt Soars

Johannesburg THE SUN in English 5 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Andrew Beattie]

[Text]

HALF of South Africa's farmers are on the brink of financial ruin as their collective debt soars above R11,2 billion — more than last year's gross agricultural income. And the figure is rising daily with little hope of it being reduced.

Crippling interest rates, rising costs of machinery and the continuing drought were the main problems, said Dr Koos du Toit, chief economist for the South African Agricultural Union, which represents the bulk of South Africa's 67 000 farmers.

In 1976 the debt burden of farmers was R2 300 million. Since then debts have soared. The latest figures are dated at December 31 and according to Dr du Toit: "One can assume it is even higher at this stage . . ."

Total capital assets in the agricultural sector are R43 billion. Last year's gross farm income was R9,7 billion. Total interest payable for last year was R1 698 million, with the result that the net farming income was R229,4 million.

"If you analyse the situation you can see that although the debt is a substantial amount, it indicates that farmers are making a desperate attempt to repay, and are struggling with subnormal crops," said Dr du Toit. High interest rates and dependence on production credit for planting new crops were also problems.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that maize production will be around 7,8 million tons, compared to 7,6 million tons last year.

But production in one of the most important areas, the Western Transvaal, will probably decline this year. Forecasts for Northern Transvaal and the Northern Free State are also less favourable.

Wheat-growing areas as well as sheep grazing areas in the Northern Cape had been seriously affected by locust swarms, said Dr Du Toit.

A breakdown of the R11,2-billion debt shows the Land Bank has claims of R2 338 million, the commercial sector R3 498 million, agricultural co-ops R2 739 million, the Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure Board is owed R549,2 million, private financial organisations R792 million, other institutions R1 000 million, and private individuals R240,5 million.

"We are very worried about the ability of farmers to repay the commercial banks. Money owed to the Land Bank is mainly in long-term debts and not so much to worry about, but the commercial banks and co-ops play a major role in the farmers' debt problem," said Dr Du Toit.

The SAAU says stopping the financial aid extended by Government to farmers would lead to an end in self-sufficiency in food production and result in a steady depopulation of rural areas. Six million black people who live on the farmlands would probably also be forced to migrate to the cities.

Although the Government has warned farmers that they can no longer expect to be paid fixed prices to cover production costs, the SAAU countered by saying farmers who controlled the boards would only change if the average farmer realised he could no longer expect higher prices.

According to the deputy Director-General of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Mr Harry Hattingh, 30 percent of farmers produced 75 percent of all agricultural products. This was because they owned 75 percent of all resources. Furthermore 6 percent of farmers provided 40 percent of all products because they owned more than half of all agricultural land.

Mr Mike Tarr, the Progressive Federal Party's agriculture spokesman and a former lecturer on agricultural economics, has said that high prices do

not help the unproductive majority of farmers. Instead the larger and more productive farmers are encouraged to produce more, thus aggravating the problems of overproduction.

Political instability, unrest and the landmines which have exploded in border areas are an additional strain. One Northern Transvaal farmer said his bank had called in a R3.5-million long-term loan after the news of the landmines in his area.

The repayment of loans is the main problem. Some farmers cannot even repay the interest on their loans.

The old saying "n boer maak 'n plan" is being tested in the real world. For unless they can pull something out of the bag now a collapse is imminent.

### Latest Locust Invasion

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Andrew Beattie]

[Text]

ADDING to the woes of farmers is the latest locust invasion.

"All attempts at biological control of locusts have thus far been unsuccessful. The only available method of fighting them is by means of chemical warfare . . ." says a document on the locust phenomenon compiled by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Some of the catastrophic consequences of a locust invasion listed in the document include: disruption of trade, diversion of labour, unforeseen heavy expenditure on control measures and famine in areas where subsistence agriculture is practised.

Outbreaks of the locust plague usually occur after good rains have followed dry spells.

Hatching hoppers congregate into dense marching bands and fully grown hoppers may band to-

gether to cover enormous areas.

Full adulthood is reached after one to three months and with four well-developed wings the airborne insects gather to form swarms that may vary in size from five to five hundred square kilometres.

"Obviously, therefore," states the document, "the most effective strategy is to attack them during the hopper stage."

A full-grown locust weighs about 2 gm and can consume its body weight daily.

Entomologists estimate the average swarm's population at about 30 million a square kilometre. If their average weight was 1.5 gm, the weight of a swarm could exceed 45 000 kg a square kilometre.

A relatively small swarm of medium density covering only 50 square kilometres may thus devour more than 2 million kilograms of crops and pasture every day.

### Seed Mix-up

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text]

A FARMER in the security-sensitive area of

Hectorspruit in the Eastern Transvaal — where there have been numerous landmine explosions — is faced with the prospect of leaving his land after having been supplied with the wrong seeds by a Nelspruit co-operative company.

Neither the co-op, its insurance company nor the company which packed the seeds is prepared to accept responsibility for the mix-up although both the co-op and the seed company have admitted such a mix-up had taken place.

The farmer, Mr Obery da Silva, who fled Mozambique in the mid-1970s only hours

ahead of a Freylimmo attack on his farm, says the seed mix-up has cost him some R28 000 in lost revenue: "Unless we get some sort of compensation we cannot carry on farming."

The Lowveld Tobacco Co-op supplied Mr Da Silva with tomato seeds for planting in early March. But the seeds he received were not the same as indicated on the labels, it is claimed, and died shortly after germination.

"The seeds they gave us were for a jam tomato which cannot grow in our soil here," Mr Da Silva said. He reported the matter to the co-op

which, Mr Da Silva said, admitted there had been a mix-up and said the possibility of paying compensation would be investigated.

"We even haggled about the figure and eventually agreed to lower our claim to R22 000."

The irate farmer then contacted the seed company — Starke-Ayres — which sent a representative from Pretoria to investigate. "They confirmed there had been a mix-up, but said they had repacked the seeds for the co-op and that it was part of the agreement with the co-op that Starke-Ayres would not be responsi-

ble for any problems encountered with germination," Mr Da Silva said.

A spokesman for the Lowveld Tobacco Co-Op in Nelspruit said he could not offer any comment as Mr Da Silva had threatened to sue and the matter was thus sub judice. Mr Da Silva has denied this, saying that he has no money to take legal action and that the co-op was "well aware of this fact".

The spokesman said he was not in a position to comment on that. He added that the seeds had been packed for the co-op by a seed company and that the mix-up was thus not the co-op's responsibility.

Mr Ian Challis, the managing director of Starke-Ayres, said that there was "no way" his company was responsible for the mix-up — if this had in fact occurred. "The co-op in Nelspruit had a supply of seeds from another company which went bankrupt and we were approached to repack these seeds for them.

"It was part of the agreement we had with the co-op that we were not responsible for anything which went wrong as far as the germination aspect was concerned," Mr Challis added.

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SOUTH AFRICA

TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF MINING INDUSTRY REVIEWED

Gold Mining

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Jun 86 p 7

[Text]

LASERS have become increasingly important to the gold mining industry over the last 15 years. Says laser supplier Afgan: "With mining lasers we have been able to develop new power sources, fan lenses and other accessories to the point where almost every gold mine has at least one laser below the surface."

In the harsh underground conditions in gold mines, these delicate instruments have to be specially protected. The inner workings are purged with dry nitrogen to prevent condensation taking place when the instrument is moved from a cold to a hot area.

Several mines are now using lasers to install services such as very straight ventilation. The straighter the ventilation pipes, the more efficient they become as bends and kinks tend to reduce air flow. There is also the aesthetic value of straight haulages with neat, straight services such as pipes, tracks, conveyor belts and electric cables to consider.

One of the laser's important uses is in development ends and sub-vertical shafts. The laser provides a continuous beam of light both online and on grade, allowing for a considerable reduction in mine surveyors' time.

### Hydropower

SA GOLD mines are on the verge of harnessing a new source of underground power which has large cost saving potential. The Chamber of Mines Research Organisation is working together with Gold Fields in the practical application of this new technology.

An experimental installation to power many gold mine operations with high pressure water is underway at Kloof.

An existing trial, high pressure water network is to be extended to equip a new longwall face with machinery specifically designed to use high pressure water power. If successful, the mine may be able to operate almost half its underground mining operations with water power early in the next decade.

Hydropower utilises the effects of gravity to produce a source of power. Mine service water, chilled on surface to reduce temperatures underground, is taken underground via a strongwater pipe. Such a pipe can be a few thousand metres deep and this circumstance produces a very high hydrostatic head at shaft bottom. Water, released from the pipe at that depth, is released at a very high pressure and can be used to drive machinery.

The system rests on the premise that deep level mining requires large quantities of water for cooling purposes. If it works, the new source of energy could replace the electricity and compressed air required in stopping and development.

Kloof already has a high pressure column to use the potential energy of a 25km deep column of water to drive a turbine generator set. The mine also operates high pressure water stope cleaning guns.

### Boring for more

IT IS said that Africa is always pro-

ducing novelties. And the SA gold mining industry is working hard to keep that reputation intact. Gold mines have become innovators in fields as diverse as mass feeding of workers and backfilling waste underground in order to stabilise mined-out areas.

In keeping with these efforts are the improvements in shaft sinking methods. Borers such as Transbor and Robbins are now able to drill a 6m diameter hole. As recently as 10 years ago a 2.5m diameter raise-bored hole was the norm.

Only through advanced technology could the mines combat fire risks and actual fires in the vast network of underground workings, or improve mine rescue procedures and introduce the self-rescuer, an item of life-saving equipment which will soon have to be worn by the 400 000 men who labour underground daily.

At the recent Association of Mine Managers AGM, Bob Hartslef, Doornfontein manager, said from a technical point of view the industry has never stood on the threshold of more exciting developments than it does at the moment.

This is also true as far as the surface complex of the gold mining industry is concerned. The last few years have seen major advances in the processing of old mine dumps for their gold, uranium and sulphur content.

Gold plants have introduced new extraction processes such as the CIP — the carbon in pulp process. Its advantage is that it does not require the expensive pulp filtration and treatment steps required by normal gold recovery processes.

## Keeping it cool

THE GOLD mining industry relies heavily on refrigeration plants to create a suitable environment for workers in the deeper levels. Some of these chilled water plants have been installed on the surface, others are located in rock chambers underground.

Harmony in the Orange Free State has commissioned the country's first major ice plant at Merriespruit's No 1 shaft. This area generates a large amount of hot fissure water which flows to the Harmony area, adding heat to the ventilation air all the way. This water is now pumped to Merriespruit's No 1 shaft where it is dis-

charged into an underground dam. Ice from the new plant is discharged into this dam to cool the water.

The ice plant, erected on surface, has a capacity of 1 000 tons to 1 300 tons of ice per day. Mine water is used for ice making. The ice reaches the underground workings via a pipe where it cools the dam water from 32°C to 3,5°C. It is probably the largest ice plant in the world.

Extensive tests at an ERPM pilot plant confirmed the use of ice as a primary coolant.

## Ventilation

AT LORAINA in the Orange Free

State, a new system of recirculating mine ventilation air has recently proved to be both practical and safe.

The system aids cooling by diverting a portion of ventilation air back into the workings. This reduces the size and cost of the main ventilation fans, lowers electricity consumption and reduces production delays since it is a technique which can be speedily implemented.

The Chamber of Mines Research Organisation believes the new system should cut down on the amount of costly ventilation shafts and airways tunnels which are usually excavated to create a suitable underground environment for the miner.

## Technology Developed Locally

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[Article by Peter Holz]

[Text]

BEWEEN 1884 and the end of 1985 SA produced 40 250 tons of fine gold, after treating 4,3-million tons of gold-bearing ore. This vast amount of fine gold, about 2 085m³ of it, would fit into a cube less than 13m long, 13m wide, and 13m high.

Millions of men have laboured for a century to produce this block, valued at R79,1bn at the present gold price.

The early miners on the Witwatersrand and further afield in Barberton and Pilgrims Rest toiled with such unsophisticated mining equipment as picks, shovels and wheelbarrows.

In later years, steam assisted the miner who employed small boilers to drive equipment such as stamp mills and small mine hoists. Drilling was carried out by means of 4lb hammers and steel chisels. The jackhammer was yet to appear upon the mining scene.

In some mines the "hammer boy" was still hard at work until the early Thirties. He and the stamp mill, the steam hoist and the tailings wheel are now part of SA's colourful mining past.

Today the SA gold mining industry can look back with pride on a century of progress and in no area is this more evident than in the sphere of technical achievement. The industry is very much hi-tech today, much of it (if not

most of it) developed right here in the Republic.

## Slower pace

Mechanisation in gold mines has been at a slower pace than that achieved in the coal mining industry and for many decades, stopes in gold mines were drilled with jackhammers.

After charging up and blasting, the ore and waste rock were shovelled by hand into cocopans which were then hand trammed to shaft bottom. In most mines today, much of the hard work has been eliminated by utilising scrapers, ore passes and diesel or electric locos pulling trains of hoppers.

Recently, a number of mines such as Randfontein Estates, Western Deep Levels and Vaal Reefs have embarked on a programme of trackless mining in wide reefs.

By definition, trackless mining is the substitution of tracks, locomotives and rail cars underground by rubber tyred equipment to tram reef and waste.

Trackless mining includes the use of load haul dump units (LHDs) within the stope instead of scraper or gulley winches. Also included in the trackless mining layout are single or multi-boom hydraulic drill rigs instead of pneumatic and hydraulic

hand-held drills.

In the context of SA gold mining, trackless mining involves conversion from highly labour intensive mining methods to more capital intensive methods with the potential benefits of lower operating costs, greater flexibility and better grade control.

Safety is also improved, particularly within the stopes, on declines, haulages and at grizzlies. In addition to all this, trackless mining creates job opportunities for a more skilled type of labour in the categories of equipment operators, artisans, servicemen and shift operators.

Although the decision to convert to trackless mining is primarily one of economics, geological and operational constraint may prevent mechanisation within certain gold mines or mining sections. As far as geological constraints are concerned, the dip of the reef is critical to the extent that mechanised equipment can only negotiate gradients to a certain limit. This limit is about 11°.

There are mines where the reef dips 90°, ie vertically, in places. And there are reefs which have been overturned, so lying at an angle in excess of 90°. The old Cornish miners referred to such reefs as "steeper than vertical".

The thickness of the reef is also important since LHDs have height limitations. Another consideration is

the life of a section or sections for which trackless mining is contemplated. Obviously, an adequate return is required on capital employed. Section life and grade are inter-related and a short-lived, high grade section may give a better return than a long-lived low grade section.

### Deeper, Safer Mining

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[Article by Arnold Van Huysteen]

[Text]

THE Research Organisation of the SA Chamber of Mines (ROCM), the largest free enterprise research operation in the southern hemisphere, will this year operate on an industry-funded budget of R50m, which is R10m up on 1985.

The ROCM's 700 staff members devise improved mining methods for safer, more cost-effective extraction of minerals for its sponsors, the gold and coal mining sectors. In contrast, Mintek is still largely funded by the state and focuses on minerals processing and beneficiation for the whole mining sector.

"In 1986 we will spend R18m on the mechanisation of stoping operations in gold mines. This involves the further development and utilisation of hydraulically-powered rock drills, which drill twice as fast as the traditional pneumatic drills," says ROCM director-general Horst Wagner.

Although slightly more expensive to operate, the faster drilling operation will increase daily stope output, enable the mining of more lower-grade gold ore and thus prolong the life of some mines, says Wagner. But, he adds, it could take "years" before the new method is generally applied.

This year, a further R5m will be spent on ROCM's support and rock-burst research projects. These involve the development and introduction of improved support methods — to lessen the risk and danger of deep-mining pressure bursts. Rapid-yielding hydraulic props were developed in the Seventies and about 250 000 of these sophisticated, reusable steel props are in use, says Wagner.

"Injuries from rockfalls have been re-

duced by 40% over the past 10 years, while fatalities also dropped by 10%," he adds.

Another ongoing project concerns the back-filling of worked-out stope faces with waste rock or slimes pumped down from the surface through drill holes or in shaft pipelines. Not only is this process safer, it is also more profitable.

Valuable ore, previously locked up in support pillars, is made available for mining.

Apart from providing better regional support, this method increases extractable ore by 5% to 10% and can increase the reef-hoisting capacity of shafts by 30% to 40% (as waste rock is left below). This also enables the mining of deeper ore reserves.

"With the improved support base, the deepest mines could go even deeper, say from 3.5km to 4km. And with some gold-bearing reefs already proved to a depth of 5km, this will further prolong the profitable life of some mines," says Wagner.

Another research field where practical use of ROCM technology is already yielding application benefits, is underground cooling. The objective is to reduce the temperature in deep mines to a level where people can work without the necessity of heat acclimatisation, says Wagner.

New technology developed involves the more cost-effective use of cooling water — instead of cooling the air — and two-thirds of all gold mines already use the system.

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- END -